

# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 65.—VOL. II.

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE ECCLESIASTICAL CUCKOO.

IN a review which appeared not long since in the columns of the *Times*, on Dr Campbell's "Martyr of Erromanga," an ecclesiastical novelty of the first water was broached. We had before us, at the time when it appeared, matter requiring immediate notice, or we should not have allowed it to remain until now, *sub silentio*. It is neither more nor less than this. The usefulness of missions to the heathen, being no longer questionable, facts having established it upon an incontrovertible basis, and the folly of leaving operations of such magnitude and importance to the caprice of the voluntary principle, being a matter which may safely be taken for granted, the writer of the article just mentioned—a clerical scribe we do not doubt—gravely proposes that missionary enterprise, in all time to come, should be conducted under the auspices of the state-church. The heathen world, he asserts, is not to be converted by the irregular, unauthorised, and chance instrumentality of men who are living of choice without the pale of the church. The work does not belong to them—the obligation is not laid upon them. Splendid as may have been the results of their past efforts, dissenters have no manner of business to engage in so noble a work. The labour, the honour, and the responsibility, belong, of right, to THE CHURCH, and to her wisdom, energies, and zeal, it is proper to confide the spiritual interests of the whole world.

The modesty of state-paid ecclesiastics is marvelous. They may take as their fitting representative, poor Bottom, the weaver. They can do everything—they can do it best—they only, in point of fact, can do it at all. They can play Pyramus, Thisbe, lion, wall, and moonshine. One great work after another has been entered upon by the zeal of the voluntary principle, and always, as each in its turn has been crowned with success, up steps the state-church, and cries out, in the spirit of her Athenian prototype, "Let me play that—let me play that." Now we venture to suggest, that this is not in all respects fair. The establishment, we think, would do well to strike out for itself some new, some entirely original plan of doing good. Why should it always wait until the nest has been built by other birds, and when it is well feathered with success, attempt to turn out the real nidificators, and take possession for itself? Let us see it build a nest of its own.

The truth is, this is not the first time, by a great many, that the church has claimed for herself a monopoly of usefulness. Whether she is altogether wanting in the inventive faculty, or whether she is keenly susceptible of jealousy—be the cause what it may, she never works but upon other people's ideas. We know of no one enterprise for the welfare of the human family which she can be justly accused of having originated. She is proverbially abhorrent of novelties. Never, that we are aware of, has she been given to stray out of her accustomed routine of duties. Obligations have been known to become obsolete under her management, but never to multiply themselves. She seems to be troubled with an unusual share of what philosophers call *vis inertiae*. Her tendency is to settle down at rest. She loves ease. She cautiously shuns all temptations to wander whither she has not a very clear and a very loud call. She shakes her head at enthusiasm. Her habits are orientally unchangeable. But so soon as the activity of dissenters in any particular direction pushes itself into favourable notice, makes itself felt, and gains for the voluntary principle a widening influence, then the church of England all at once bethinks herself that she has been somewhat remiss; and to make expiation for past indifference, she insists not only upon doing her share of labour for the future, but upon doing everything, and upon excluding all others from any participation in her toil.

Thus it was with Sunday-schools and the education of the poor. Left to herself, the state-church would never have given encouragement to the novelty. Accordingly, for a period she stood aloof from the work. The great body of the clergy frowned upon the experiment, predicted its failure, and, that the prediction might stand a better chance of being fulfilled, threw numberless obstacles in the way of its success. The cause of education, however, went on without them—went on in spite of them. Then, when longer inaction would have endangered their position, and regard for the very safety of the establishment compelled them to advance, they suddenly evinced more zeal than discretion, and claimed that the work should be confided to their exclusive management.

Who can be ignorant of the mode in which the state-church has dealt hitherto with missions to the heathen? The trace of her sneers at the folly of those who undertook them, has scarcely yet left her countenance. Time has hardly been afforded her to recover from the astonishment with which she heard of the fall of Polynesian idolatry before the simple preaching of the cross. And yet, even now, she begins to display her characteristic arrogance.

She would have the work all to herself. The voluntary principle is begrudged even its usefulness abroad. Dissenters have no right to be successful—and a strange mystery it is that Providence smiles upon any undertaking of theirs. At all events, as success is to be met with in that direction, and with success, the influence which invariably follows it, it is time for the church to be in the field, and for dissenters to be out of it. Missionary enterprise is not their calling. None can legitimately and scripturally enter upon this arduous and sacred path but THE CHURCH—the apostolical church—the only true church of Christ on earth—the church of England. Upon her alone devolves the mighty task of subduing this world to the obedience of faith. The heathen are committed to her exclusive care. Their conversion must be her work. To her it has been assigned by holy writ. Thus much the writer in the *Times* claims on her behalf.

We are a little curious, we confess, to ascertain what means, consistent with her own constitution, the established church would employ in the department of missions. Is the duty of converting the heathen to be superintended by a legislature whose spiritual knowledge and attainments are but one step above heathenism itself? Are missionaries to be sent forth by acts of parliament? Are church-rates and tithes to be transplanted to savage soils, or are we to have increased taxation at home, to meet the religious destitution of the millions abroad? The results of the experiment here in Britain, teach us to place small confidence in law-created operations for the spiritual well-being of man. Three hundred years has a protestant episcopal establishment been at work in this country, and yet the mass of our labouring population know but little of, and care still less for, the truths of Christianity. What might have been the condition of the country, had dissent never put forth on its behalf the energies of voluntary benevolence, it is difficult to imagine—but of one thing we may be certain, that if, by any combination of events, the spiritual interests of the pagan world be confided to the church of England, the process of conversion will go on much more slowly than the augmentation of ecclesiastical revenues—benefices will speedily outnumber proselytes—and laws, which, under the guise of compassion for the ignorant and erring children of idolatry, provide incomes for and increase to an indefinite extent the power of the clergy, will be multiplied much faster than followers of our Lord. Save as a means for increasing her own influence, what does the state-church care for the communication of Christian knowledge to the heathen? Bah! The pretence savours of hypocrisy so rank as to be disgusting, we should think, to her own staunchest advocates.

Pretensions like these, however, thrown out ever and anon, as if at random, may furnish to dissenters, unless indeed they be stone-blind, some valuable hints as to the ultimate aim and tendency of an ecclesiastical establishment. They might mark, if they would, how it is gradually attempting to crush and to annihilate the voluntary principle. At home, that principle has never enjoyed any other liberty, than such as is allowed it by a measured length of chain, the end of which is held by our legislative bodies. In our colonies, the church is nursing up masters who are hereafter destined to put the collar on its neck. And now, it talks of hunting it down even in heathen lands. They who are fond enough to believe, that tame acquiescence is the best spirit in which to meet ecclesiastical encroachments, have a sharp lesson to learn, and will, in all probability, not many years hence, taste the discipline which is needed to awaken attention to it. The unfaithfulness of dissenters to the truth they hold, is bringing round its period of retribution. Their own ranks are thinning. Those whom they would not teach nonconforming principles, lest they should offend the powerful, are now, frightened by the threats of high church tyranny, abandoning, as well they may, a nonconforming position. The lath-and-plaster edifice which dissent has run up did very well in fine weather. But is it strong enough to brave pecuniary persecution—the persecution which will soon rage against chapel-going tradesmen, farmers, and workmen? The aristocracy, forming their judgment of the practicability of the scheme from what they witness of dissenting pliancy, believe they can outroot dissent from the land—and they mean to do it. Already their determination has been so far successful as to induce them to think about monopolising missions. True! it is but a fancy as yet—but it is a fancy which nothing but the growing rottenness of dissenterism could have engendered. Meanwhile it is to be borne in mind that wilder fancies than these have been realised.

### PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSION OF FIRST PRINCIPLES.

A CORRESPONDENT has requested from us a statement of opinion as to the wisdom of attempting, at the present time, to bring on for discussion by parliament the great distinctive principle of dissenters—namely, the separation of church and state. The request has been made in consequence of a recent article in the *Patriot*, in which Mr



Sharman Crawford was rudely attacked, for intimating that as church rates, in some form or other, are identified with the principle of an establishment, it would be far better to found a motion for their abolition upon a repudiation of that principle, than upon any minor and less worthy grounds. Such a remark, one might have expected, would have found favour in the eyes of "the organ of dissenters," not only as evincing a thorough knowledge of the subject, but a hearty attachment to, and confidence in its intrinsic merits. But no! Mr Crawford meets with nothing but the *Patriot's* sneers; and the whole question of separation could not have been held by that paper at a greater discount, if it had been a representative of the countess of Huntingdon's connexion, instead of independents, baptists, and others. We proceed, therefore, at our correspondent's request, to bring the matter under notice, leaving, until our next number, the full consideration of it.

Whatever may be thought of the expediency of thrusting upon parliament the question of separation, apart from any practical embodiment of it, yet, surely, it becomes the dissenting body, in all their approaches to the legislature, to act openly, sincerely, and like men who have not lost all respect for themselves. If they want the abolition of church rates on the ground of the vexatious character of ecclesiastical taxation, let them say so. If on the ground of objection to human legislation in matters of religion, let them avow it. Mr Crawford gave them counsel which any man understanding the question, and not in the habit of beating about the bush, would feel himself bound to proffer. It simply amounted to this, "Let the House of Commons know the truth which mainly prompts you in asking relief at their hands. It is a great truth—a noble one—and, however, in this house, it may be disclaimed, it will give importance and weight to any request." In this advice, we most heartily concur. From our inmost souls we loathe the habit of whining, whimpering, and shuffling, whether before parliament, or elsewhere, such as dissenters have been guilty of, under the guidance of the *Patriot*. If church rates be only a grievance—a thing with which a man would much rather not be troubled—a tax, which it is exceedingly disagreeable to pay—a badge of inferiority—why then, let us seek their extinction on these grounds, and not go up to the legislature with any sing-song pretence of conscientious objections to the impost. Church rates, except as involving the principle of an establishment, are no such grievous hardships. Tenpence is but tenpence, and unless the demand for it is, as such, a violation of some deep-seated principle of morals or religion, all the squinnying in the world about the loss of it will not make men think much of the injury we have sustained. But if our opposition to the exaction be founded upon our dissent—if we regard ecclesiastical taxation as involving a false principle which it becomes us to destroy—if possible, then, let us base our proceedings upon that belief, and show that we contend, not for pence, but for truth.

Thus much, then, we think, may be safely asserted—that in dissenting affairs, as well as all others, "Honesty is the best policy." If we go before the legislature at all, we ought to go with a manly bearing—"Tell truth, and shame the devil." Our proceedings, as dissenters, ought to grow out of our principles, as dissenters—for the attempt to separate in men's minds the one from the other, as it is utterly contemptible, so it has provoked and insured contempt without measure.

#### THE CONSTITUTIONS AND CANONS ECCLESIASTICAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from folio 354.)

##### XLIX. Ministers, not allowed preachers, may not expound.

No person whatsoever, not examined and approved by the bishop of the diocese, or not licensed, as is aforesaid, for a sufficient or convenient preacher, shall take upon him to expound in his own cure, or elsewhere, any scripture or matter of doctrine; but shall only study to read plainly and aptly (without glossing or adding) the homilies already set forth, or hereafter to be published by lawful authority, for the confirmation of the true faith, and for the good instruction and edification of the people.

##### L. Strangers not admitted to preach without showing their licence.

Neither the minister, churchwardens, nor any other officers of the church, shall suffer any man to preach within their churches or chapels but such as, by shewing their licence to preach, shall appear unto them to be sufficiently authorised thereunto, as is aforesaid.

##### LI. Strangers not admitted to preach in cathedral churches, without sufficient authority.

The deans, presidents, and residentiaries of any cathedral or collegiate church, shall suffer no stranger to preach unto the people in their churches, except they be allowed by the archbishop of the province, or by the bishop of the same diocese, or by either of the universities. And if any in his sermon shall publish any doctrine, either strange, or disagreeing from the word of God, or from any of the articles of religion agreed upon in the convocation house, Anno 1562, or from the book of common prayer, the dean or the residents shall, by their letters subscribed with some of their hands that heard him, so soon as may be, give notice of the same to the bishop of the diocese, that he may determine the matter, and take such order therein as he shall think convenient.

##### LII. The names of strange preachers to be noted in a book.

That the bishop may understand (if occasion so require) what sermons are made in every church of his diocese, and who presume to preach without license, the churchwardens and sidemen shall see that the names of all preachers, which come to their church from any other place be noted in a book which they shall have ready for that purpose, wherein every preacher shall subscribe his name, the day when he preached, and the name of the bishop of whom he had license to preach.

Due notice having been given, that on the eve of purification day, an additional service would be performed in St John's church, Devizes, a more than usually numerous congregation assembled to take part in

the vigils, and to enjoy the more than demi-popish observances for which our rector and his church are become so famed. All the officials were at their posts at the appointed time, the rector only excepted. The flock becoming uneasy at the protracted absence of their shepherd, the clerk was sent to his residence to ascertain the cause, but to no purpose, for no tidings of his reverence could be obtained; he was gone out; his servants knew not whither! In this dilemma, the curate was sent for to perform the service; but alas, he could not come, he was ill in bed. On this intelligence being communicated to the congregation, who had been kept waiting more than an hour, they departed to their respective homes, some of them not in the best humour. We understand that nothing serious caused the worthy rector's absence—in a word, things temporal, and not spiritual, engaged his thoughts—he was out marketing!—*Wiltshire Independent*

##### LIII. No public opposition between preachers.

If any preacher shall, in the pulpit particularly, or namely, of purpose, impugn or confute any doctrine delivered by any other preacher in the same church, or in any church near adjoining, before he hath acquainted the bishop of the diocese therewith, and received order from him what to do in that case (because upon such public dissenting and contradicting there may grow much offence and disquietness unto the people), the churchwardens, or party aggrieved, shall forthwith signify the same to the said bishop, and not suffer the said preacher any more to occupy that place which he hath once abused, except he faithfully promise to forbear all such matter of contention in the church, until the bishop hath taken further order therein: who shall with all convenient speed so proceed therein, that public satisfaction may be made in the congregation where the offence was given. Provided, that if either of the parties offending do appeal, he shall not be suffered to preach *pendente lite*.

##### LIV. The licenses of preachers refusing conformity to be void.

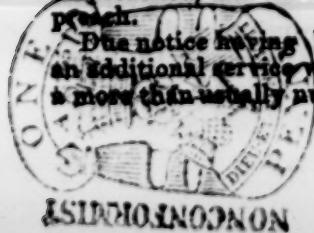
If any man licensed heretofore to preach, by any archbishop, bishop, or by either of the universities, shall at any time from henceforth refuse to conform himself to the laws, ordinances, and rites ecclesiastical, established in the church of England, he shall be admonished by the bishop of the diocese, or ordinary of the place, to submit himself to the use and due exercise of the same. And if, after such admonition, he do not conform himself within the space of one month, we determine and decree, that the license of every such preacher shall thereupon be utterly void, and of none effect.

Last week Mr Hawkes was cited before the Consistory court of the bishop of Lichfield, at the suit of Messrs Gough and Banks, churchwardens of Aston, near Birmingham, to recover the sum of 3s. 2d. church rate. Mr Chinn said he was instructed to appear for the defendant under protest, to deny the jurisdiction of the court, as the amount sought to be recovered was less than £10, and his client had not disputed the validity of the rate. Mr Fell, for the plaintiffs, said the defendant had been summoned before the magistrates, under the £10 statute, but he had defeated the churchwardens, and was, therefore, cited by them into this court. Mr Chinn objected to his client being cited there, and then left to pay his own costs. He had nothing to do with the circumstance of the magistrates not having made an order upon the defendant. The ecclesiastical court had no jurisdiction under the circumstances, and he therefore must pray the court to condemn the churchwardens in costs. Mr Fell replied; and the court decreed that the suit must be dismissed, and condemned the churchwardens in the costs.

The Aston Anti-church rate association have succeeded in repurchasing all the goods lately sold by auction, and returned them unconditionally to the parties from whom they had been taken. Mr Lean, who is not a member of the association, but one of the society of Friends, had his goods offered him, but declined receiving them, it being against the rule of their body to receive any goods polluted by the hands of either a churchwarden or his minions. Mr Walter Cooper's family bible and candlesticks have been redeemed, and presented to Mr Cooper.

On Thursday last, a public vestry of the parishioners of St John, Hampstead, took place in the boys' school room, New end, for the purpose of taking into consideration the enlargement of the parish church, and making a rate to carry that into effect, to do which it would require the sum of £5,000. The Rev. Thomas Ainger, the incumbent of the parish, occupied the chair, and in a speech of some length attempted to show the necessity of the undertaking. It was then moved by J. C. Cameron, Esq., and seconded by Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart, "that the plans this day submitted be approved of, and the sum of £5,000 raised to carry them into execution." After a good deal of warm discussion, Mr W. H. James moved that the plans this day submitted to the vestry are undesirable and too expensive, which resolution was seconded by Major Cook, was put from the chair, and carried by an overwhelming majority. Upon its announcement being made, of this third defeat to a church rate, three cheers were given, and the meeting separated.

On Thursday last, a meeting of the rate payers of West Hackney was held in the National school, to make a church rate. The Rev. E. Birch, rector, took the chair. Mr Pulley, the vestry clerk, read the estimate, and Mr Churchwarden Sear moved, and Mr Westbrook seconded—"that a rate of 2d. in the pound be granted." Mr F. Clarke opposed the motion, and proposed as an amendment, "that a rate of 2d. in the pound be not granted; it being the opinion of this meeting that a compulsory rate for its support tends to dishonour religion, and that a voluntary subscription be entered into for the purpose contemplated by the proposed rate." Mr Scobell seconded the amendment. The Chairman said he could not become a party to any compromise of the question. As a minister of the church he felt strongly on the subject of church rates. He could not consistently remain in the chair to hear such a proposition discussed, and would leave the meeting to settle the matter with those upon whom the responsibility rested—the churchwardens. He then left the chair, which was filled by Mr Sear; who, after various addresses from both sides, put the question, when there appeared for the amendment 78, for the original motion 10, majority against the rate 68. No poll being demanded, the Chairman, amid loud cheers, declared the amendment carried. Several opponents of the rate gave subscriptions, amounting, in some cases, to double the amount of their church rates.





On Thursday last, a vestry meeting was held in the parish church of Dartford for the purpose of passing the churchwardens' accounts, and granting a new church rate. The Rev. F. B. Grant, the vicar, was in the chair. The churchwardens asked for a rate of fourpence in the pound, upon which an amendment was moved by Mr Landale, and seconded by Mr Langland, that a rate of twopence only be granted. On a division the original motion was carried.

The poll on the church rate question at Gloucester took place last week, and terminated in a majority of 33 in favour of the rate.

A vestry meeting was held at Great Marlow on Thursday last, to lay a church rate. The churchwardens asked for a rate of 2d. in the pound, for the current year, which was proposed by Owen Wethered, brewer, and seconded by Thomas Gibbons, coal merchant. An amendment was moved by G. Brangwin, farmer, and seconded by Thomas Broadway, gent., that the consideration of the rate be adjourned to this day twelve months; another amendment was moved that no rate be granted. The vicar divided the meeting, and declared the amendment carried. A poll was demanded by the vicar's churchwarden, which was kept open till Friday evening, when the numbers were for the rate 150, against it 123.

A very large meeting of rate payers was held at Norwich last week, when a resolution was carried expressive of a determination not to pay the church rate recently granted, on account of several legal objections to which it is open.

Archdeacon Corbett held a visitation at Wakefield on Thursday. Towards the close of the Archdeacon's charge he candidly admitted that there was now no chance of collecting church rates against the opinion of the majority in vestry assembled. Several churchwardens objected to sign the declaration, in consequence of the recent excellent decisions in the Braintree case; but their objections were overruled by the Archdeacon, who assured them that they would not be expected to act up to the strict letter of the declaration, but merely to expend such sums in the repairs of the church as might come into their hands by voluntary contribution or otherwise. In remarking on the decision given recently by Dr Lushington, Archdeacon Corbett gave it as his "opinion," that the Doctor had decided contrary to his personal opinion, but had felt that the times required that church rates should be abandoned.—*Sheffield Iris*.

On Sunday last, the bells of the parish church, Bradford, were not rung as usual before service. Of course the inhabitants became very inquisitive as to the cause, when it was ascertained that the new churchwardens had intimated to the ringers that they had no funds from which their wages could be paid, and they declined to hold themselves responsible for the amount. In consequence of this the ringers refused to ring as usual.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The poll for the election of a minister of St Mary's church, Dover, in the room of Mr Maule, resigned, took place last week, and terminated in a majority of 187 in favour of the Rev. Mr Puckle. At the time of his election, Mr Maule had entered into an agreement with the parish, which binds the minister to keep the parsonage house in repair; to preach twice on Sundays, read prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, and that he might appoint a curate if approved of by the parishioners; that he must do the duty in his own person and by curate; for all of which services he would have the surplice fees, and the proceeds of the letting of 450 sittings, after deducting £20 per annum for the parish clerk's salary, £20 per annum for organist's salary, £30 per annum for the sexton's, and the expense of collecting the seat rents. The Chairman of the vestry, after Mr Puckle had been elected, wished to know if he were willing to sign this agreement? Mr Puckle declined signing the agreement till it had been submitted for the advice of counsel.

Two new bishoprics are about to be formed by the committee appointed for that purpose—viz., one in New Brunswick, which, with a population of 156,000, will have an endowment of £1,200 per annum; and another in South Australia, £1,000 per annum.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "THE POWERS THAT BE;" OR, KINGCRAFT AND THE BIBLE.

A few words on Romans xiii. 1—10.

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Stroud, June 8, 1842.

DEAR SIR—In your paper of Wednesday, June 1st, you inserted my translation of Romans xiii. 1—10; and now, by your indulgence, I will offer a few words by way of explanation.

Verse 1. "Let every soul be subject to supreme authorities." My substitution of the word "authorities" for the term "power" is fully borne out by the context, by the translation of other texts in King James's bible, and by the lexicons generally. Power may be absolute; but authority is derived and limited. Power may be mechanical, physical, civil, or moral; but authority is always moral. It is true that authority would be useless without power, and those who have authority, may employ physical, civil, or moral agencies to enforce their wishes; but then, authority does not refer to the powers exerted, but to the moral right to exert those powers. Power without authority is lawless and tyrannical, while authority without power is of necessity powerless. Still it should be observed that the most influential power of authority arises from the legitimacy and excellency of the authority itself. Human beings properly educated would never offer any resistance to rational and equitable authority; but the very principle of equity which would induce any one to obey good authorities would also compel him to use all moral means to overthrow wicked authorities.

Every school boy knows that there is a difference between power and authority. The lion has power to plunder and destroy; the giant has an arm sufficiently muscular to prostrate every weakling he meets; the absolute monarch may have power to tax and destroy his subjects at will:—in the lion and the giant we have physical power; and in the monarch we have tyrannical power; but no one would surely be wicked enough to assert that, wild beasts, giants and princes have authority from God to oppress and desolate mankind. There is reason to believe that King James's translators understood this distinction; but then it would not at all have pleased their master and his flatterers to have used the word "authority" instead of "power." They had to magnify the power of the monarch, to make it appear as absolute as possible, that it might be used by designing or ignorant men, as a tool for accomplishing their corrupt purposes in church and state. The church was about to trample upon conscience, upon scripture, and liberty, and the state was about to make a most iniquitous attack upon

the rights of the subject; and what so effectual to accomplish their purpose as to persuade a superstitious people that the King was "the Lord's anointed," and that every corruption had the sanction of a "power that was from God?" The monarch thus was made a political and ecclesiastical bugbear to frighten the infantile minds of that age into abject acquiescence to the usurpations of the crown and the mitre. The Reformation was not as disinterested as it has often been represented to have been. There was a vast power about to be shivered, and instantly there was a general scramble among the royal and ecclesiastical despots, whose powers had been kept in abeyance by the Vatican. All were ravenously active to gather as many of the broken fragments as possible, and there is reason to believe that much of the protection which was given or promised to some of the most simple-hearted of the reformers, was guaranteed by rulers solely for the sake of the political power which might be elicited from them in return. Hence princes were flattered as "powers," as "powers from God," and "ordained of God;" and those who opposed their tyranny were branded not merely as traitors, but as heretics who resisted "an ordinance of God."

The substitution of the word, "authority," for "power," is sanctioned by the authorised version. For example, Matt. vii. 29, "He taught them as one having authority." Matt. xxi. 23, "By what authority doest thou these things, and who gave thee this authority?" Acts xxvi. 10, "Having received authority from the chief priests;" verse 12, "Whereupon I went to Damascus with authority and commission from the chief priests." But it is unnecessary to multiply quotations. In all the texts just cited the same word "exousia," which, in the verses under consideration, is translated by the term "power," is used by the inspired writers. And it is only for any scholar to open his Greek concordance, and look out all the places in which "exousia" is found in the New Testament, to perceive that, generally speaking, "authority" is its true signification.

The composition of the Greek word which is here employed intimates, that the right it speaks of is derived, not absolute; so that, if necessary, we might appeal to the etymology of the term, and obtain thence another proof that "authority" rather than "power" is the correct translation of the original expression; but passing by the evidence derived from this source, the phraseology employed by the apostle is sufficiently conclusive. He says, "Let every soul be subject to supreme authorities, for there is no authority except from God, and those which are authorities have been determined by God." Our English word "authority," suggests to us that the right to govern, which it expresses, has been received from a superior; and here the inspired writer tells us that there is no authority in the world, except that which is from God, and has been defined or determined by him. Now, the only source to which we can look for a description of the authority of the rulers is the sacred volume. A Christian is not bound to obey any command that clashes with the revealed will of Jesus Christ; and should he do so, he participates in the crime of the law-giver, and is in danger of divine displeasure. "We must obey God rather than man," or else we can lay no claim to an apostolical spirit. Now the scriptures point out, in the most explicit manner, the duties of rulers. Instead of their rank allowing them to trample upon God's word, it rather puts them under greater obligations to be obedient. There is not a being upon the face of the earth more bound "to love his neighbour as himself," than a King or Queen. And the meanest subject in the land is, in the scriptural sense of the word, as much the neighbour of the monarch as any prince of royal blood. All laws therefore which are not made in the letter and spirit of this golden law of heaven are destitute of divine authority, and therefore cannot be binding upon any Christian. As disciples of Christ we are not to ask, What saith the monarch? but "What saith the scripture?" We shall soon be judged, not by the laws of the realm, but by the laws of Jesus Christ; and far better be sent to an earthly prison for disobeying the wicked laws of impious rulers, than be doomed to perdition for neglecting the commands of the "King of kings." God is the only supreme authority in the whole universe; and, as he has given in his word directions to regulate the actions of every human being, whether high or low, he has in the bible "ordered, prescribed, or determined," the authority of rulers—and when their statutes accord with his, they are "supreme," and ought to be obeyed, but not otherwise. Hence, instead of the received version, "higher powers," I have used the expression, "supreme authorities," as fully borne out by the original and by the context. If princes wish to be supreme, let them "kiss the son," and prove by the accordance of all their actions and laws with the revealed will of God, that their kiss is not the kiss of a Judas, and then they may claim the submission of every subject on the authority of God himself.

Fearing this letter is too long, I will now conclude, hoping by your permission to add a few words on this important subject another time,

And remain, yours truly,

B. PARSONS.

## REVEREND TITLES, AND THEIR SUBSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—I am glad a correspondent has called attention to the prefix usually attached to the names of our ministers; may its disuse amongst protestant dissenters speedily prevail—for surely if applied with any religious, or rather superstitious sense, it amounts to profanity, and if without such meaning, to absurdity. Doubtless, it is convenient that "the order," should have a distinctive appellation, but why should we continue one which is in many points objectionable, and does not designate the office; being equally applicable to any pious and sincere Christian who deserves esteem? Would not "bishop," be an appropriate substitute? And if generally applied to our dissenting ministers, be attended with the following advantages.

1st. It would not have the appearance of assuming the reverence due only to the Divine Being.

2nd. It would correctly designate the office of those to whom it would be applied—i. e., overseers.

3rd. It is the scriptural term for the office-bearer.

4th. It would remove the supposition so prevalent amongst the unthinking many, that we have no officers in our nonconforming churches, corresponding with the bishops of the New Testament.

5th. There being persons bearing the same scriptural title, whose office is so very different (viz., episcopal bishops, and non-conforming bishops); it may be hoped that not a few would examine which of these offices most resembles the New Testament original, and that thus the want of authority for the diocesan episcopacy of our established church be discovered.

Thanking you for your efforts to promote the "simplicity of the gospel," in everything connected with religion.

I am yours respectfully,

I. L. P.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Chinese war, for discontinuance of, 2.	Mines and Collieries bill, against, 9.
Distress, complaint of, 1.	Oaths for abolition of, 5.
Education (Ireland), for alteration, 7.	Poor Law Amendment bill, for, 1.
Maynooth college, for inquiry, 4.	— against, 33.
— against further grant, 1.	



## PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

## BILL PRESENTED, AND READ A FIRST TIME.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Prisons bill. | 2. Justices' Jurisdiction Act Amendment bill. |
|------------------|---|

## BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Justices' Jurisdiction Act Amendment bill. | 2. Ordnance Services bill. |
|   | 3. Prisons bill.           |

## CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Stock in Trade bill.  | 3. Justices' Jurisdiction Act Amendment bill. |
| 2. District Courts bill. |   |

## BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Municipal Corporations (Ireland) bill.     | 4. British Possessions Abroad bill. |
| 2. Customs bill.                              | 5. New South Wales bill.            |
| 3. Justices' Jurisdiction Act Amendment bill. | 6. Stock in Trade bill.             |
|   | 7. Mines and Collieries bill.       |

## MOTIONS.

Greenwich hospital schools.—Motion made and question proposed, "That, in the opinion of this House, the schools attached to the royal hospital at Greenwich should be open at all times to the inspection of inspectors appointed by the committee of privy council on education, and that reports of such inspection should be annually laid upon the table of this house."—(Mr Cowper.) Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Supply.—Order for committee read; motion made and question proposed, "That Mr Speaker do now leave the chair;" amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the question, in order to add the words, "the trade and manufactures of this country are labouring under great embarrassment and difficulties; that the industrious classes are also suffering many privations and severe distress; that this state of things has been gradually advancing for several years past, and is now extending in a most alarming degree; that the alterations made in the corn laws, and in the duties on imports and exports, coupled as these have been with an income tax, to add nearly four millions of taxation to this already heavily burthened country, cannot be expected to afford that relief which the continually declining state of trade and the distressed condition of the people so urgently require; that the welfare of her Majesty's faithful people, and the future peace and security of the country, imperatively demand that effectual measures shall immediately be taken to rescue the working classes from the privations and sufferings they have so long borne with a degree of patience and fortitude which specially entitle them to the affectionate sympathy of their Sovereign, and to the respect, commiseration, and assistance of this House; that therefore an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse her consent to the prorogation of parliament, until a diligent and searching inquiry shall be instituted into the causes of the unprecedented distress existing at present all over the kingdom, and until her Majesty and this House shall have been assured by her ministers, that effectual means are secured to provide sustenance for the unemployed and their destitute families, until their sufferings shall be terminated by a demand for their industry, and wages for their labour."—(Mr Wallace.)—instead thereof: question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question." Debate adjourned.

## SUBSTANCE OF CONVERSATIONS.

SOUTHAMPTON.—On Wednesday evening Mr Mackinnon postponed his motion for issuing a new writ for the borough of Southampton until that day fortnight; when Mr Escott said there was no pretence whatever for suspending the writ for Southampton. He could not understand on what principle of justice such a proceeding could be justified, and therefore he would enter his solemn protest against it. Mr Hume said the hon. member was defending bribery and corruption.

SILVER COIN.—On the same evening, Mr Duncombe exhibited a copy of a handbill, circulated by the guardians of the poor in the city of Norwich, announcing that, in consequence of the scarcity of silver, they were issuing tickets of the nominal value of one shilling, which they received back again in amounts of not less than ten shillings—that is, said he, that they may be enabled to pay away their light half-sovereigns. He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware of the scarcity of silver alluded to? And if so, whether any means had been adopted to put an end to it? The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had had no information whatever of the circumstance alluded to until the hon. member for Finsbury had made his statement. Though he had received communications from different quarters of the country as to the scarcity of silver, he had not received any intimation of the kind from Norwich. He certainly would cause inquiry to be made with respect to the town to which his attention had been called, and every effort should be made to supply the deficiency and to see justice done to all parties. The mint had been for some time at work in order to supply the deficiency of the silver coinage, and government would take every measure in its power to remedy the inconvenience complained of.

AFFAIRS OF SYRIA.—On the same evening, in reply to a question by Dr Bowring, Sir R. Peel said that everything that formed a *bona fide* part of the Sultan's engagements, the British government would use all its influence to have them carried into effect. He had the satisfaction to say that the five powers were acting unitedly, and with the same views, respecting the independence of Turkey. They were all of opinion that the best policy for Turkey herself to adopt was to administer the affairs of Syria with a lenient and indulgent hand. The five powers took precisely the same views as to the course of policy which the Porte ought to pursue, and they were at present tendering their advice to the Turkish government in the most perfect harmony.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.—On Thursday evening, in reply to Mr O'Connell, Sir R. Peel said that the last accounts he had received from Mexico stated that no efficient blockade then existed. He hoped that the government of Texas would see the propriety of not attempting to enforce the blockade. Certainly, at the time to which he referred, no effectual blockade had been instituted by the republic.

DUTY ON WORSTED.—On the same evening Mr Milnes asked whether the Prussian Commercial league were not about to lay a heavy duty on English worsted. Sir R. Peel said he had that day had an interview upon the subject with the Prussian minister. He said that he had received no intimation whatever on the subject; that he had received a communication with respect to iron, but none whatever as to raising the duty upon articles of the mixed manufacture of cotton and wool. He would give no guarantee for the future; but the Prussian minister told him that he had received no information upon the subject, and he concurred with him in hoping that there was no foundation for the report.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—On the same evening, in reply to Colonel Verner, Lord Elliot said that the government intended to propose precisely the same grant this year that had been proposed on all former occasions.

## DEBATES.

Wednesday, June 29.

## ELECTION PROCEEDINGS COMMITTEE.

Mr ROEBUCK brought up the report of the Election Proceedings committee, which stated "that it was desirable that the inquiry should be

secret, and that members of the House should not exercise their right of being present at its deliberations."

Major BERESFORD, as one of the parties impugned, would not shrink from inquiry; but he would object, on principle, to any examination of witnesses in secret, upon charges which had been made in public. The whole proceeding was an inquisition, a Star-chamber proceeding.

Colonel SIBTHORP expressed his strong disapprobation of the committee, its constitution, and its objects, and his resolution to persevere in his motion for its dissolution. He regretted that the scope of the inquiry had not included the city of Lincoln, which he himself represented; for had he been called before that committee, he would have refused to answer. He moved as an amendment, that the order appointing the committee should be discharged.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not consider it necessary to impose any restriction upon the discretion of hon. members, nor was he prepared to refuse members who were accused from being present, if they expressed a desire to that effect.

Sir ROBERT PEEL thought the discretion of hon. members would be sufficient restraint upon their attending the committee.

After some further remarks from different members, and an intimation from Mr ROEBUCK that the committee would act on the suggestion thrown out by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and recommended by Sir ROBERT PEEL, of leaving it to the good sense of members to abstain from being present, a division took place, when Colonel SIBTHORP's amendment was rejected by 177 to 45.

Mr ROEBUCK then moved that Mr A. B. Cochrane, one of the members for Bridport, be ordered to attend the committee on Monday next.

Mr COCHRANE said that his present position was owing to the fact, that the committee had been appointed at all. Indictments were pending over him ever since his election, and his examination before the committee might be used for his crimination. The committee intended to examine him before they examined Mr Warburton, thus leaving him no opportunity of replying to Mr Warburton's statements. He objected also to the secret procedure of the committee. If the House willed that he should attend it, he would bow to its decision, but he would produce no documents and answer no questions which would in the remotest degree implicate any one of his constituents.

Mr ROEBUCK interposed, stating that if Mr Cochrane pleased, the committee would examine Mr Warburton not only before him, but in his presence.

Sir ROBERT PEEL reminded the House that Mr Cochrane had expressed great anxiety for an investigation, and he did not therefore understand his present objection to the committee of inquiry. He referred to the Speaker for an opinion as to any precedent for an order of the House, requiring a member to attend a committee.

The SPEAKER had not been able to find any precedent where the House had peremptorily ordered a member of the House to attend a committee, though there were cases in which members had, on being questioned, consented to attend committees.

After remarks from several members, Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposed the adjournment of the debate, with the view of giving time for consideration, or of allowing the members concerned voluntarily to attend the committee. This was ultimately agreed to, and a committee to search into precedents was appointed, on the motion of Sir R. PEEL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Sudbury Disfranchisement bill being read, Mr BLACKSTONE moved an amendment to the effect that only those electors should be disfranchised who were proved to have been bribed. Whilst he was speaking, an hon. member moved that the House be counted, when there not being forty members present, the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 30.

## POLAND.

Mr GALLY KNIGHT moved for the production of certain ukases of the Russian government, relating to the administration of Poland. He complained of the conduct of Russia towards Poland as an injustice in itself, and a breach of positive treaty.

Sir F. BURDETT seconded the motion.

Mr HUME thought that England had not done her duty; she was bound by treaty to secure the nationality of Poland.

Sir R. PEEL intimated his intention of agreeing to the motion. He desired to do justice to the cordial dispositions manifested by Russia towards England upon the affairs of Persia and Afghanistan; but he acknowledged that the policy of Russia towards Poland had not been wise or satisfactory. He was not prepared to make an armed remonstrance, which indeed he believed would not be more injurious to European interests in general than to the Poles themselves; but he hoped that further reflection would induce the Russian Monarch himself to adopt a policy more consistent with the real interests of his empire.

After a short debate, in which Mr MILNE, Sir R. INGLIS, Lord SANDON, Mr S. WORTLEY, and others took part, the motion was agreed to.

The House was subsequently engaged in a consideration of the Irish Grand Jury laws; and a series of recriminatory charges between the two parties occupied the time until two o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Friday, July 1.

## DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into a committee of supply being put, Mr WALLACE rose and addressed the House at some length, on the state of the towns and neighbourhoods of Paisley and Greenock, and read a variety of letters and other documents, which detailed numerous instances of individual and general distress in those localities. He concluded with moving a series of resolutions expressive of the distress of the country, and praying that her Majesty would not consent to the prorogation of parliament until a searching inquiry was instituted into the causes of the prevailing distress; nor until her Majesty's ministry had given an assurance that effectual means were taken to provide sustenance for the unemployed and their destitute families.

Mr WALKER seconded the motion.

Dr BOWRING said the distress which existed in the district which he represented was great, and was increasing.

Mr AGLIONBY supported the motion, because he felt assured that



the existing distress, if not soon relieved, would end in a way which no one could contemplate without alarm.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM deprecated any premature anticipations of a bad harvest, or of any other contingency which might shake the public confidence, and thus increase the present evil. He attributed the prevailing distress to a variety of causes—to the changes of fashion and the state of the American markets. He complained that the time of the House was uselessly occupied in these discussions inasmuch as no remedy was pointed out; and even the advocates of the motion admitted that parliament could do nothing in the matter, except, indeed, to make a further change in the corn law.

Now, he said most unfeignedly that his heartfelt compassion for those classes was so deep and sincere, that if he could bring his reason to believe that a further change in the corn laws was conducive to the general good and would operate in the manner that hon. gentlemen on the other side believed, no personal consideration should for one moment deter him from joining with them and pursuing that course. But he solemnly stated that his belief was, that a sudden change in the corn laws which should have the effect of a great displacement of agricultural industry—which should operate adversely on agricultural labour—which should diminish the demand for their employment, and should place them at the same time in a condition at all approaching the sufferings of the manufacturing labourers, so far from being conducive to the general good, would involve all the labouring classes of this country in one common ruin, and aggravate a hundredfold all the difficulties of their present condition.

Mr WARD contended that there was no remedy for the existing distress, except free trade in corn.

Mr D'ISRAELI did not think that the corn laws were the sole cause of distress; he attributed a great portion of it to the foreign policy of the late government.

Mr HUME attributed the present state of commerce entirely to the refusal of this country to repeal the corn laws. He granted that the operation of the tariff would in time afford some relief, but in the meantime the working population of the country were left to starve.

Mr M. ATTWOOD attributed much of the distress of the country to the anomaly that English manufactured goods were sold as cheap in almost every foreign market as they were in England. The alteration of the corn laws he was persuaded would not alleviate the distress.

Lord J. RUSSELL vindicated the principles of free trade from the attacks of Mr ATTWOOD, but thought it was doubtful whether an inquiry into the existence and cause of distress would accomplish any good, seeing there was such contrariety of opinion. He thought that the distress of the country was to be relieved by measures which would tend to unfetter and extend the trade and commerce of the country. With respect to the corn question, he did not mean to say that the whole of the present distress was attributable to the state of the corn law; but he did think that very considerable relief would result from a change.

He had proposed a resolution which set forth the evil of the former corn law, especially of the sliding scale, and as the present law was founded upon similar principles, it would probably be followed by similar results. He had not seen anything in the working of the present law which could induce him to alter his opinion. Even during the existence of the present law, the quantity of wheat admitted was not greater than was the importation under the law of 1828, at a much higher duty. He could not, therefore, think that her Majesty's government had adopted sound principles with respect to corn, and he must still hope that if they would reconsider the subject, and apply the same principles as they had applied to other articles on which their reasoning had been so good, and their majorities so triumphant, they would make a most useful change in the corn laws. ("Oh.") Therefore, if it were proposed he should be ready to give his vote for an alteration of the corn laws.

But he presumed that parliament had taken its course for the present session; no specific remedy was here proposed, and knowing what was the duty of a government, and how unfair it must be to leave on ministers the responsibility of not having found a remedy for every existing evil, he could not concur in stopping the supply on a motion such as this.

Sir R. PEEL complained that the motion was brought forward at so late a period of the session, and that now it was before the House, it presented nothing to the purpose. He maintained, that if it were agreed to, no practical result could possibly be expected. He entered into a long defence of the measures of the government, and contended that an alteration of the corn law would not relieve the present distress, and even if it did there would be no security against its recurrence. New inventions in machinery, and the substitution of women and children for male adults, would always have a tendency to occasion distress in particular districts. He admitted the inadequacy of temporary charities to supply the place of permanent employment; but for the time those charities were valuable and necessary, and he besought gentlemen not to disparage and discourage them. He applauded the patience of the sufferers, which he admired the more when he saw the efforts of wicked men to incense them by violent language, and goad them into excesses.

Mr R. GIBSON supported the motion, and said, that as the existence of distress was admitted, and they were not agreed as to its cause, it was incumbent upon them to institute an inquiry.

Mr WILLIAMS moved an adjournment of the debate to Monday, in which Sir R. PEEL acquiesced, expressing a hope that when the discussion should be concluded, there would be no objection to vote the supply which the public service now urgently required.

#### MINES AND COLLIERIES BILL.

Lord ASHLEY then moved the third reading of this bill, upon which Mr AINSWORTH moved as an amendment that the debate be adjourned.

After a brief discussion the House divided, when the amendment was rejected by 62 to 16. Another division immediately afterwards took place upon the same question, moved by the same member, when the numbers were for the adjournment 6, against it 48. Mr LEADER then moved the adjournment a third time; upon which Lord ASHLEY consented to postpone the third reading until Monday; but it was ultimately agreed that the bill should be then read a third time upon the understanding that Mr Ainsworth should have time allowed him to bring in one or two clauses relating to the employment of boys under 13 years of age, on Monday, previous to the bill passing. The bill was then read a third time; and the other orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

On Monday evening, when the Speaker took the chair, there were only twenty-three members present; consequently the House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday evening Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from a deputation from the manufacturing districts in the north of England, relative to the general distress which prevails. The noble and learned

lord said he would bring the subject formally before their lordships on that day week, unless a motion of which another noble lord had given notice interfered on that day. If so, he would bring it forward within a few days after.

On Friday evening, Lord CAMPBELL, said he did not propose, during the present session of parliament, to bring in any bill to alter the law of Scotland, respecting examinations about the religious opinions of witnesses, and for this reason, that, after diligent inquiry and mature deliberation, he was convinced that the law of Scotland did not differ from the law of England, in affording protection to the character and consciences of those who were summoned to give evidence in a court of justice. He would wait till the question was more deliberately considered, and more solemnly determined by the Scottish judges. He was informed that Simpson, so harshly treated at Stirling, was, by reason of what then occurred, dismissed from his situation as a police-officer, and utterly ruined, in circumstances as well as in reputation; and, according to that principle, a similar fate might await any others, however eminent and respectable.

On Monday evening the Duke of RICHMOND asked the Secretary for foreign affairs, whether the reports that had been circulated were true, of an attempt having been made on her Majesty's life. The Earl of ABERDEEN, said he entirely sympathised in the feeling which his noble friend had evinced, and which he was sure was felt universally by the House, and throughout the country. He had to state that the individual referred to had been arrested, but as he was still under examination, he thought it would be premature for him to express any opinion, or to make any statement on the subject at present.

### GENERAL POLITICS.

#### FOREIGN.

##### FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain no political news of importance. The ordonnance establishing a higher import duty on threads and linens is promulgated in the *Moniteur*. It raises the duty to nearly 25 per cent. The former duty was 10 per cent., consequently the increase is 15. It is said, however, that the usual importers have taken care to nullify the new scale of duties, at least for a long time, by bringing two years' consumption of British linens into the market. The *Examiner* has the following remarks upon this:—

"A more serious event, in the way of friendly connexion between the countries, is the ordonnance raising the duties on thread and linen from 10 and 12 per cent. to 25 and 30 per cent. There is, no doubt, some reason for the augmentation. The French let in our thread to raise their own linen manufacture, which with them was new and imperfect. The Belgian provinces, during the reign of Napoleon, had had the linen supply exclusively; they lost it in 1815, and it was in order to open it to them that the importation of linen was allowed. This small opening, or what was intended to be but a small opening, being made, the English flung their products into it, and soon made it a breach through which they inundated the country; and, in truth, they would have soon drowned French weaving, as well as French spinning, and made even cotton and calico give way before the cheapness of thread and linen. The worst feature of the case, however, is, that in the negotiation of the commercial treaty the French had tacitly promised not to raise the thread duties above 10 per cent. The rise in the duty is thus an abrogation of all that was done with respect to the treaty, and a great bar to its conclusion. The English have, however, stocked the French market for well nigh a twelvemonth, and perhaps the conclusion of the treaty, especially as far as regards wine and brandies coming to England, may induce a partial repeal of the ordonnance."

##### SPAIN.

The news from Madrid is unimportant. No collision has yet taken place in the Cortes between the new ministry and the coalition, and it was believed that the latter would remain for the present on the defensive, and only act on the offensive in the course of next session. It was deemed certain that the authorisation to levy the supplies would be granted to the government for six months without any opposition. The editor of the *Correo Nacional* had been sentenced, for libel, to imprisonment during four years in a fortress, and to the privation of his office and decorations. The reason of the Regent for ordering the regiment of hussars of the Princess out of Madrid is now explained. The eldest son of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula holds a commission in that regiment, which was constantly on guard at the palace, or escorting the Queen in her promenades. It was apprehended that the intercourse which this constant contact between her Majesty and her cousin the Captain of hussars gave rise to might hereafter defeat all the matrimonial projects of diplomacy, and it was consequently deemed advisable that the Prince, on his return to Spain, should not keep garrison in Madrid, and particularly not in the royal palace. The *Patriota* announces that the contractors for the first issue of the loan of 160,000,000 had acquiesced in the demand of the Minister of Finance, and consented to reduce the discount to 12 per cent.

##### PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon to the 27th ult. have been received. Neither the slave trade nor commercial treaty have yet been signed, but the two plenipotentiaries had come to a better understanding, and it was said there was little doubt of the treaties being forwarded signed within a week or a fortnight. It is rumoured that the Duke of Palmella will immediately join the administration as foreign secretary and president of the council, and that Senhor Campelo will be replaced in the marine department by a statesman of more undisputed administrative capacity. The elections had terminated entirely in favour of the chartists, except in the metropolitan province, where a majority of coalition members were returned, including nine leading Septembrists and one Miguelite, who, however, appear to be the only representatives of these parties likely to have seats in the new chamber. The government would, it was anticipated, have a decided majority in the new chamber, though the influence of Senhores R. F. Magalhaes, Aguiar, Avila, and other chartists opposed to the ministry, would probably be great. The Cortes were expected to open on the 10th, *pro forma*. The election returns would then be verified, and writs issued to supply the vacancies caused by double returns, after which it was thought probable that the chambers would adjourn over the summer months, the alternative being a very short session to transact the most urgent matters.

##### CHINA.

Intelligence to the 4th of April has been received. The defences of the river from Whampoa to Canton are now finished and nearly



armed; and the Chinese cannoneers are endeavouring to perfect themselves in the practice of great guns. On the 18th March, the Chinese having collected a force, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000, attacked the city of Ningpo. They were permitted to enter the gates and cross the walls without resistance on the part of the British troops. Having penetrated to the market place, they were attacked and instantly routed everywhere;—as they retired beyond the gates, the field artillery, firing grape at the distance of 100 yards, committed great havoc. Above 250 were left dead on the field. Not a single casualty on our side was experienced. The Queen's 49th pursued the flying enemy; and had not, at the latest letters, returned to Ningpo. Fire boats meanwhile dropped down the river on the British ships; they were towed ashore and stranded by the boats of the Sesostis, while the guns of her Majesty's ship *Modeste* did much execution on the assailants. An attack of a similar nature was made on Chusan, with like results, the Chinese having been beaten back with the loss of 30 men, by her Majesty's 55th. The steamer *Nemesis*, while reconnoitering the island of Taisam, had her boats fired on; when, landing part of her crew, the Chinese were immediately dispersed, leaving many dead behind them; the junks in the creek were burned by the steamer's boats. The admiral and commander-in-chief having returned to Ningpo, were about to enter on vigorous aggressive measures. The expedition was to move northwards on the arrival of the reinforcements from India and the Straits. The trade was going on as usual; but with the exception of cotton, there was scarcely an article that obtained paying prices. Sales for cash were not heard of, the trade being carried on entirely by barter.

## INDIA.

The news from Affghanistan is of a more favourable character to the British army. General Pollock arrived at Jellalabad, and effected a junction with the troops composing the garrison of that fortress, on the 16th of April. The British force met with no opposition or annoyance after passing Ali Musjid, except that arising from the attempts of a few bands of Khyberies to plunder and carry off the baggage. On the 26th of April, Captain Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras army, arrived at Jellalabad. This officer had been released on his parole by Akhbar Khan, and was the bearer of proposals from that chief and Mahomed Schah Khan, the Ghilzie, to General Pollock, for the release of the ladies and other persons taken in the disastrous retreat from Cabul. How far the negotiation has progressed, or what may have been the nature of General Pollock's reply, has not yet transpired. The whole of the prisoners were confined in two small forts in the Tezeen valley, and were tolerably well treated by their captors. Captain Mackenzie brought intelligence of General Elphinstone's death, which took place either on the 23rd or 24th of April. All doubt as to who took the most active part in the assassination of Sir William Macknaghten is now at an end; Captain Mackenzie having asserted that he saw Akhbar Khan perpetrate the murder. The brigade under Colonel Bolton reached Ali Musjid on the 20th of April, without having experienced the slightest molestation from the Khyberies. On the following day Colonel Bolton effected a junction with Colonel Monteath; the latter officer having been detached by General Pollock with the 33rd and 35th regiments native infantry for the purpose of assisting in guarding the passage of the stores and treasure through the defiles. It was generally understood at Jellalabad, that immediately the convoy arrived, preparations would be made for the advance of the army towards Cabul.

The intelligence of the force lately under Colonel Palmer at Ghuzni is scanty. It appears that he left the citadel on the 26th of March, and took up his quarters in a portion of the town. There, as in the case of Cabul, the Ghazees, apparently without orders, attacked the troops, and a frightful slaughter ensued. The leader, Shumshooden, interfered, and took the officers under his protection, and they are described as now living as prisoners in the citadel. About 100 only of the sepoys are supposed to have escaped. General England had, it was believed, succeeded in relieving General Nott, at Candahar. At Hykulzie, the scene of his former rebuff, he had attacked the enemy's position, and carried it without the loss of a single man. Major Reid had reached Dadur with a valuable convoy of treasure and 4,000 camels, with which he was to ascend the Bolan pass on the 3d or 4th of May.

The news from Cabul corroborates the account before received of the death of Shah Soojah. He appears to have been set upon while proceeding to review an army of 25,000 men about to move down upon Jellalabad, and to have been slaughtered by a party laid in ambush by a chief whom he had dissatisfied. It is said that, after this, his favourite son was set up in his stead, and that he was also murdered quickly afterwards. Two others of his sons at this time declared themselves openly against us. Timour Shah—the only member of the family who has escaped all suspicion of evil intentions towards us—is said to have held temporary sway; eagerly looking for the advance of our army. It was at one time reported that the prisoners and hostages at Cabool, together with three hundred sick and wounded who were left behind, were beginning to be ill treated, but the intelligence has not received any confirmation from more recent letters.

## THE LEVANT.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 17th, Alexandria to the 20th, Tripoli to the 20th, and Malta to the 25th ult. There is nothing of importance from Constantinople, but the *Malta Times* mentions that accounts have been received from Alexandria of the Pacha's having promised to the Sultan to send seven regiments of the line to Syria, to assist in disarming the mountaineers. From Tripoli we learn that Abdel Gelil, the Arab leader, and his brother, Seifel-Nasar, had been assassinated by order of the Bey Askar-Ali, and their heads, after having been paraded through the streets of Tripoli, had been pickled and sent off to Constantinople. The most horrible cruelties are said to have been committed by the Turks upon the Arabs, after the death of their chief.

## DOMESTIC.

## METROPOLITAN.

A preliminary meeting of ministers and other gentlemen was called on Friday evening, pursuant to a resolution of a meeting of dissenting

ministers held in Devonshire square chapel, Bishopsgate street, on Friday week, in reference to the alarming distress so prevalent throughout the country, to consider the propriety of calling a public meeting, and other measures at this important crisis. The Rev. G. W. Alexander in the chair. George Thompson, Esq., read letters from various parts of the country, attesting the unparalleled extent of distress amongst the working classes, and containing the most heart-rending accounts of the privations and utter destitution of the poor. The Chairman then said the question was, what must be done to afford a remedy? Mr Thompson said that the importance of the subject grew out of the fact that parliament would shortly rise. There was, indeed, a rumour of a November session, but that was quite uncertain; and if that should not be so, the country would be left during a long interval of imminent danger to be governed by a home secretary and the military authorities. Their object was, if possible, to arrest the attention of parliament, and press upon the legislature the necessity of doing something at this period of extreme danger. A long discussion took place as to the best means of effecting this object, in the course of which Mr Alexander vacated the chair on some difference of opinion being manifested as to the most effective plan of proceeding. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr Hinton, and a resolution was then unanimously agreed to, "That a great public meeting of all the religious denominations of the metropolis be held in Finsbury chapel, on Friday evening next, at six o'clock, to express the deep sympathy felt at the existing alarming distress of so large a body of the population of this country, and for the proposition of such measures as may be deemed most advisable for meeting the public distress." A sub-committee, consisting of the Rev. Mr Carlile, the Rev. John Howard Hinton, Messrs Scoble, and George Thompson, was then appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a public meeting.

On Saturday the annual meeting of the council and professors of the London university took place, for the purpose of distributing prizes to the youths who had distinguished themselves in the faculty of arts. Lord John Russell took the chair, and after presenting the prizes, delivered an excellent address on the principles and objects of the university.

A meeting of proprietors was held yesterday week at the India House, when the debate on the following resolution was resumed—"That, upon consideration of all the circumstances connected with British intervention in the affairs of Affghanistan, as they appear from the papers already before parliament, it is the opinion of this Court that the expense of that war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that it should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom." A long and desultory conversation followed, which ended in the chairman reading the motion with the words which he proposed to add. The motion with the proposed additions ran thus, the words added being those in italics:—"That the *whole* expense of that war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that a *portion of it* should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom." Several proprietors objected to this addition. After some further conversation the original motion as amended was agreed to on a division by 23 to 20.

A meeting was held at Freemason's tavern on Thursday, of booksellers, authors, and others interested in the book trade, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the enormous and increasing evil of the foreign piracy of British literary works, and for adopting such measures as may seem expedient for putting a stop to the same." Mr Longman took the chair. Mr G. P. R. James made a statement of the losses to which authors are liable by the piracy of their works abroad: he said that the chief booksellers of France and Germany are anxious to see an international copyright established; and a bill for the purpose is before the American Congress. Mr Horace Smith seconded the resolution moved by Mr James, "That a right of property in literary productions ought to be recognised by all civilised nations." Lord William Lennox moved and Sir Charles Morgan seconded the next resolution, declaring that the disregard to that right had tended greatly to discourage and depress the book trade of Great Britain. Other resolutions were proposed and carried, and a memorial to the board of trade was adopted.

On Saturday a general meeting of the committee for erecting a statue to Sir D. Wilkie, was held at the Thatched House tavern, to select an artist to execute the statue—Sir Robert Peel in the chair. Mr Joseph was declared by ballot to be the successful candidate.

The opening of the new Normal School in the Borough road, took place on Wednesday last. Lord J. Russell in the chair. There was a numerous assemblage of rank and fashion, and letters regretting inability to attend were read from the Duke of Sussex, and several of the nobility and gentry. The business of the day commenced by the company walking through the building, and viewing some beautiful specimens of writing and drawing, which had been executed by the boys in the Borough road school, and by the children in the various local schools of the society. The report was then read by the secretary. It referred to the commencement of the society's operations thirty years ago, when education was little thought of. Twenty-five years since, the Duke of Sussex, with the other early friends of the society, took possession of its first property, on the spot where now stands a spacious edifice, capable of containing 60 resident candidates for tuition, besides many extensive and commodious rooms for the delivery of lectures, &c. The report then referred to the necessity which had existed for extending the benefits of the institution to a much larger number of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and to the importance of providing a sufficient number of well trained individuals to meet the growing demand for teachers. It stated that the number of teachers in the year 1818, was 44; in 1828, 87; in 1838, 183; in 1841, 207. The cost of the building exceeds 20,000*l.*, towards which the sum of 16,000*l.* has been raised, which includes the parliamentary grant of 5,000*l.*, as well as a donation of 1,000*l.* from the corporation of the city of London. Resolutions of congratulation and encouragement to the committee, were then moved by Lord Howick, C. Hindley, Esq., M. P., the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Montagu, and others. Various donations were announced; among others, G. W. Alexander, Esq., a second donation of 105*l.*; Charles Hindley, Esq., 200*l.*; John Allcard, Esq., 20*l.*; Marquis of Lansdowne, 100*l.*; Lord John Russell, 100*l.*; Edward Thomas, Esq., 50*l.*, &c.



Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 20th March, 1842, to the 18th June, 1842—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation .....	£17,795,000	Securities .....	£21,181,000
Deposits .....	8,011,000	Bullion .....	7,320,000
	£25,806,000		£28,501,000

On Monday morning, the murderer, Cooper, was executed in front of the Old Bailey. In consequence of the disgraceful scenes on the former occasion, no strangers were admitted within the prison on Sunday; and the utmost order was preserved. The wretched man was so overcome, that he was not able to stand unsupported during the time the executioner was making the necessary arrangements. The number of persons assembled to witness the execution, was not more than one-third of those present on the last occasion, when Daniel Good suffered, and their general demeanour was far more decorous than has been the case on similar occasions.

On Sunday morning last, another attempt to assassinate the Queen was made in St James's park. When the royal *cortège* had proceeded a short distance from the marble arch towards the Duke of Sutherland's mansion, a young man, of the name of Dasset, observed a deformed lad, having a large hump on his right shoulder, and dressed in a shabby frock coat and fustian trousers, lying half couched down by the side of one of the trees opposite the railings of the Green park; his attention being particularly directed to him from a very singular expression of countenance, he saw that he had a pistol in his hand, which he at once seized and wrested from him, but not before it had been snapped and missed fire. Dasset collared the lad and informed a policeman of what he had seen, but it is stated that he did not seem inclined to take the charge. He subsequently met another policeman, but he also treating the charge as a hoax, the young man let his prisoner go. A crowd collected, and Dasset, who still kept the pistol in his hand, was taken to the station house in Gardner's lane; from thence he was removed to the home office and examined before the privy council. The result of the inquiry was the discharge of the prisoner, and the suspension of the two constables. Upon an examination of the pistol it was found to contain a small charge of powder, and was loaded with pieces of tobacco pipe and small stones. The pan also contained some powder. Dasset was complimented by the members of the council for the courage and resolution he had displayed. He gave an accurate description of the would-be assassin, and in the afternoon a man answering the description was apprehended near King's cross. He was taken before the privy council and privately examined. He gave his name, John Oxman, and appeared to be about 20 years of age. Oxman has been since ascertained to have had nothing whatever to do with the affair. The name of the intended assassin is now known to be John William Bean, the son of a working jeweler residing at Clerkenwell. The circumstances which led to his speedy apprehension are somewhat remarkable. Some few days ago he left his father's house without giving any information as to what were his future intentions. His father gave notice of the circumstance, with a description of his son, to the Clerkenwell police; and upon the tidings of the attempt of Sunday reaching that station, the description of the alleged assassin was at once recognised to be that of the runaway boy. A policeman, in consequence, proceeded to Bean's house, where the lad was found, taken into custody, and at once identified by the witnesses as the person from whom the pistol had been taken. He was examined before the privy council on Monday, and was remanded until this day.

The Queen held a court and privy council on Wednesday. At the court, addresses of congratulation were presented by the Bishop of London and the clergy of London and Westminster, by Lord Mayor O'Connell and the Corporation of Dublin, and by the Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters. Ali Ben Nasser, the Envoy of the Imam of Muscat, had an audience. At the council, the Queen gave audiences to Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Wharncliffe. On Thursday, the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Gloucester. On Friday, they visited the Queen Dowager.

### POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 6.

In the House of Commons last night, on the motion for the consideration of the report on the Dean Forest Ecclesiastical Districts bill, Mr HUME moved eight resolutions condemnatory of the principle of augmenting church livings out of the public revenue, and affirming that the property of the church, managed in a proper manner, was quite sufficient for all such purposes of new endowments or augmentations. Sir JOHN EASTHOPE seconded the motion. The Earl of LINCOLN defended the bill. After some observations from Mr WILLIAMS, the House divided, when the resolutions were rejected by 177 to 44. A series of resolutions on which to found a bill for the better government of South Australia were then adopted; after which Lord ASHLEY moved the further proceeding on the third reading of the Mines and Collieries bill. Mr AINSWORTH, Mr VILLIERS, Mr M. ATTWOOD, and Mr STANSFIELD, spoke against the bill, which was supported by Mr BENNETT and Lords PALMERSTON and ASHLEY. The bill then passed its final stage, and after some routine business, the House adjourned at ten o'clock.

In the house of Lords the New Tariff bill came on for second reading, and was moved by the Earl of RIPON, who contended that this revision of our customs duties was essential to the welfare of the country, and that it would benefit the community without injuring individual interests. He dwelt on various portions of the new tariff, especially on the removal of the prohibition on the importation of foreign cattle, which, he contended, could not, by any possibility, injure the home grazier. Earl STANHOPE opposed the bill, attacking the tariff both in its principles and its details, and moving that the bill be read that day six months. The Duke of RICHMOND supported the amendment. He expressed his fears for the effects of the bill, in leading to the abstraction of capital from agricultural pursuits. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE spoke in favour of the measure, and the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL against it. Lord MONTEAGLE supported the bill. He differed from the Earl of RIPON, whose speech was calculated to lead to the belief that little or no benefit would result from it. He considered that Sir R. PEEL had laid down the principles of free trade

in the broadest manner in bringing forward this measure; and expressed a hope that these principles would be applied more extensively than by the present bill. After some observations from Lord COLCHESTER and the Earl of RIPON in reply, the House divided, when there appeared—For Lord STANHOPE's amendment, 4; against it, 59. The bill was then read a second time.

The revenue accounts for the year and quarter ending July 5, are published to day. We shall give the particulars in our next. On the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1841, there is a decrease of £26,427. The great decrease is on the customs, £426,395. In the revenue for the year there is an increase of £779,903; and, after deducting the decrease, £114,728; the balance of increase is, £665,175.

The members of the great London Anti-Corn law conference met yesterday, at Herbert's (late Brown's) hotel, Palace yard, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present distresses of the country, and the causes of that distress. Deputies from each of the associations forming the great Anti-Corn law League, and from the numerous branches of the Metropolitan Anti-Corn law association, were present. Shortly before twelve o'clock, P. A. Taylor, Esq., of London, was called to the chair by acclamation, and Mr J. Bright, of Rochdale, addressed the meeting on the objects for which they were assembled. Mr Plint, of Leeds, then gave a report of the state of that town and district; he was followed by Mr Johnson, of Leeds, who spoke to the operation of the new poor law in that township. Mr Whithead, of Leeds, next addressed the meeting, and went more at large into the dreadful state of the poor in his locality. Mr Speed, of Leeds, followed upon the same subject. Mr Coates, Tower Hamlets; Mr Scoble, London; and some other delegates then briefly addressed the meeting, principally on points connected with the order of the subsequent business, and the meeting adjourned until to-day at the Crown and Anchor tavern.

### COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

Last night the council held its monthly meeting at Birmingham, Joseph Sturge, Esq., in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting and those of the committee for general purposes were confirmed, Mr John Collins gave notice that he should move at their next meeting that the future meetings of the council should be held once a fortnight, or once a week. He believed it was indispensably necessary that the council should meet much more frequently, in order to arouse the people and stimulate them to exertions. The fact was the spirit of the people was broken by dire distress, and they were pining away in wretchedness and despondency. He had within the last few days, nay within the last hour, opportunities of knowing cases of distress sufficient to harrow up the soul of any man of feeling. A few days ago a poor man came into his shop having all the appearance of an honest working man. He represented to him that he had been weeks out of work, and in the utmost misery; that that week he had got a little work to do, for which he had not received as yet any money; that his wife and children being actually perishing for food, he asked the man who had employed him if he would allow him to draw one shilling that day to buy bread; but such was the condition of his master that he could not give him even one shilling; and he begged of him, Mr C., as if begging for his life, to give him a loaf upon the child's jacket (the pawnbroker's being closed), as he and his wife and children had not that day broken bread. He knew a manufacturer who informed him on Monday last, when his men came to work, he told them that he had materials for them to work with, and that they might go to work, but he could not, nor would not, promise to give them money on Saturday night. He would not take upon himself the heart-rending responsibility of meeting his men on Saturday night without having their wages. Mr Collins gave several other instances of the distress of the people, and said, that Birmingham was, he believed, much better off than other towns, owing to the fact of there being a great variety of small trades in the place. It was a melancholy fact, that neither the history of England, nor he believed that of any other country, could furnish such appalling distress as that now prevailing in this country. They must, therefore, meet more frequently, and by all means in their power to cheer the people. Mr Albright then read extracts from several letters which had been received, giving encouraging accounts of the progress of themovement, after which the meeting separated.

The city of London members of the National association held their usual weekly meeting last evening, at the Globe, Shoe lane, Mr Peat in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, and the admission of members gone through, Mr H. B. Marley stated that the Remonstrance committee wished to know whether the remonstrance would be presented this session? Upon which Mr R. Moore moved and Mr C. H. Neesom seconded "That considering the advanced period of the session, it is not expedient to present it this session; and that members be requested to exert themselves in procuring signatures against the next meeting of parliament." This was carried unanimously. On the motion of Messrs Hoppy and W. A. Main, it was agreed "That a special meeting of the association be called for Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of electing officers, and to make arrangements preparatory to going into the new hall." The following gentlemen were nominated for the committee: Messrs H. Mitchell, H. B. Marley, Jameson, Wade, Tapperal, Morton, Bearfield, Bennett, Mollett, Woodward, Jas Lawrence, and Simmonds; Mr Jas Watson for treasurer, and Mr Lovett, secretary. Mr R. Moore moved, seconded by Mr Lamb, "That a special committee be appointed to determine upon and report on Tuesday next, as to the alterations of the rules and subscriptions, and that they consult with the directors;" carried. The committee consists of the following: Messrs Hoppy, Morton, H. B. Marley, Bearfield, Watson, Wade, Williams, and Linton. Mr Watson stated that he had been informed upon good authority, that the government had emissaries employed amongst the chartists and anti-corn law parties, for the purpose of entrapping them.

### CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

A large supply of foreign corn this week, with but little English wheat. Prices stationary, and little doing.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications have been received, the replies to which must stand over until next week.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 8 lines.....5s. 0d.	For 16 lines...7 0	For 24 lines...9 0
10.....5 6	18.....7 6	26.....9 6
12.....6 0	20.....8 0	28.....10 0
14.....6 6	22.....8 6	Every additional 2 lines, 6d

Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a post office order, or reference for payment in London.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1842.

## SUMMARY.

WAR—distress—injustice—these are the main topics of the week's intelligence, the principal themes of conversation and debate. The arrival of the overland mail puts into our hands papers from China to the 4th of April, and from India to the 23d of May. The Chinese people displayed no disposition to yield up the contest to their aggressors. Between Whampoa and Canton they were vigorously employed in preparing a defence of the river; and Ningpo they attacked about the middle of March, with upwards of 10,000 men. They were routed, of course, and left 250 dead upon the field. Imagine a collision on the Great Western railway to inflict loss of life to this amount—the whole country would be rising up against railway enterprise, and would attempt to put it down. And yet such an event would be nothing more than an accident. But, when our own countrymen, at our own expense, destroy life to a much greater extent than this, to humour a particular line of policy, we take no note of the event, and coolly inquire, "Is that all?" From Afghanistan, accounts are of a lighter complexion than they have been of late. General Pollock had succeeded in relieving Sale and his garrison at Jellalabad. Colonel Bolton's brigade had reached Ali Musjib on its way to join General Pollock. Nott had, it was believed, been joined by General England at Candahar; and Major Reid had reached Dadur, with a valuable convoy of treasure and 4,000 camels. India remains perfectly tranquil.

Parliamentary proceedings are not devoid of interest, although not a single step has been gained during the past week in the real business of the session. The Poor Law Amendment bill is just where it was. Nothing has been done in it since our last number. We have consequently, pursuing the same course, deferred further comment upon the measure until its next move.

On Thursday evening, in the house of Commons, Mr Gally Knight brought forward his motion on the subject of Poland. He moved "that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying for copies of certain ukases, bearing date the 18th day of September, 1841, issued by the Russian government and relating to the administration of Poland." The motion passed in the affirmative. The nationality of Poland was guaranteed at Vienna, by the same treaty which annexed the crown of that kingdom to Russia. Treaties, however, prove but feeble barriers to resist the encroachments of the northern bear. The ukases referred to in the motion of Mr Knight, incorporated the government of Poland with the general government of the empire, abolished as inexpedient a distinct Polish administration, assimilated the old institutions of the country, in every respect, to the other provinces of Russia, and compelled the Roman catholic inhabitants to adhere to the Greek church, and to exchange the supremacy of the pope for that of the emperor. Several members of the house took part in the debate and amongst them Sir Robert Peel, whose speech on this subject reflected credit upon himself. He condemned the policy of Russia towards Poland—and although not prepared to make an armed remonstrance, which would be as injurious to the Poles as to European interests, he expressed a hope that further reflection would induce Nicholas himself to adopt a policy more consistent with the real interests of his empire.

On Friday evening, the order of the day for the House going into a committee of supply, afforded another opportunity of bringing forward the distress of the country. Of this Mr Wallace availed himself, and proposed a string of resolutions, of which this is the last:—

That therefore, an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse her consent to the prorogation of parliament, until a diligent and searching inquiry shall be instituted into the causes of the unprecedented distress existing at present all over the kingdom; and thereafter, until her Majesty and this House shall have been assured by her ministers, that effectual means are secured to provide sustenance for the unemployed and their destitute families, until their sufferings shall be terminated by a demand for their industry, and wages for their labour.

The debate which followed served, we think, to establish two points upon a basis which no subsequent assertions can shake. First, that there is distress—secondly, that the distress is the result of misgovernment. It becomes plain enough that the corn laws must go, and with them our whole system of commercial restrictions. The discussion, which was adjourned, was to have been resumed on Monday, but the disagreeable topic was got rid of, for the time, by the old trick of whipping out; on the Speaker taking the chair there were only twenty-three members present, and the House adjourned.

### PREJUDICES AGAINST COMPLETE SUFFRAGE. POPULAR LEADERS.

Most of the objections put forward by the understanding, in opposition to the present movement for complete suffrage, have now been considered. It would have ill become us to treat with

levity fears which derive their force from an intelligent, albeit a mistaken view of the subject under discussion. So sweeping a constitutional change as that proposed by the "National Union" could be expected by none to leap at one bound into the favourable judgment of the middle classes. It was impossible that it should present the same aspect, whether of exigency or of wisdom, to all thoughtful observers, viewed from whatever position. Reasonable misgivings requiring to be dealt with by dispassionate argumentation were sure to be entertained by men, springing out of their previous habits of thought, the fixed principles by which they have been wont to regulate their opinions, the associations with which they have been most familiar, and the objects in which they have cherished the deepest interest. These misgivings we have aimed to deal with respectfully, and by a cool and sober examination of them, to deprive them of all illegitimate influence. Whether we have succeeded or have failed, it is not for us to conjecture—but assuredly it has been our pervading intention to take the reason of our readers along with us, and to convince them that, whatever weight may attach to the objections urged against the movement we advocate, the balance of reason is decidedly in its favour.

We have now to set aside another and an entirely different class of objections—those, we mean, which may properly be characterised as prejudices. They belong rather to the heart than to the head. They have their source in passion, not in reason. They indicate the tone of men's feelings, and the general character of their tastes, far more clearly than the force of their intelligence. They show what the man is who puts them forward, but throw no light whatever upon the question which has aroused them from slumber. They are usually blind, hasty, vehement, impatient of contradiction. They dogmatise with the most unhesitating confidence. Upon the minds of those who chance to be possessed by them, they exert a most despotic influence, serving only "to put out the clear and far-sighted eyes of their natural discerning." We are all liable, more or less, to be led astray by these violent usurpers of the throne of judgment. It will not be amiss, therefore, to pause a little—to examine for ourselves, how far we are under the domination of mere prejudice—and to resolve, by a manly exertion of our understanding, to shake ourselves free from the bondage of the tyrant. Such a part it becomes us, both as men and as citizens, to act. Thus much is due to the vast importance of the movement which appeals to us for co-operation. We claim to be men—let us assert our right also to be considered as reasonable men.

Foremost in the rank of these prejudices, which tend to obstruct the progress of complete suffrage, we may place that which has been called into being and installed in power by the indiscretions, the recklessness, the dishonesty of too many who, until recently, have stood forth as the undisputed leaders of the popular cause. It is no intention of ours to palliate their inconsistencies, to defend their follies, or to excuse their crimes. The declamatory trash they mouthe in the ear, or print for the eye, of the public, their dissolute morals, their insane hate of religion, the meanness with which they will stoop to pander to the lowest passions of human nature, the abject cowardice with which they almost invariably abandon their followers in the moment of danger, their profound ignorance only to be surpassed by the grossness of their assumptions—all this we give up most heartily to well-merited execration. For ourselves, we feel it impossible to look upon the frothy braggarts with any other feelings than those of supreme contempt. They have defiled with their speeches and writings a truly noble cause, and have made men turn away with sickening of heart from principles which otherwise would have won their admiration. Most of them we believe to be conscious or unconscious puppets in the hands of the direct enemies to popular freedom—and whether female charms, or flattery, or money, be the price paid down to them for their services, they are working out the purposes of tory cunning.

We must, however, on behalf of complete suffrage, on behalf of all the political principles adopted by the "Union," protest against their being saddled with the vagaries of these men. Those principles were before the public before the names of these popular leaders had emerged from the obscurity which most befits them, and will remain unchanged when those names shall have rotted in infamy. If truth is to stand amenable for all the follies of its advocates—then farewell all hopes of this world's regeneration. Men may profess and hold the soundest principles in association with the wildest, the most incongruous, the most baneful opinions; and it is hard indeed if we are under compulsion to take the former all redolent of the nauseous scent of the latter. We do not throw away rubies because they may happen to have been kept in pill boxes; and, in the natural world, we are apt enough to discriminate between genuine gold and the dirt which cleaves to it. Truth must be held to be altogether independent of these extrinsic and adventitious circumstances. Measures must be viewed apart from men—or Christianity itself must for ever lower its pretensions.

We are aware that, in political matters, the prejudice to which we have adverted is far more easily denounced, than practically set aside. It is very much of a piece with those antipathies which reason cannot touch. Some men cannot be prevailed upon to look at a toad, others shudder at the bare sight of a centipede, an earwig, or a spider. The folly of giving way to such antipathies, none will admit more readily than themselves, and whilst they are in the very act of confession will start aghast at the sight of what they loathe. Unfortunately, complete suffrage principles have heretofore been mixed up with proceedings calculated to give a shock not only to the taste, but to the good feelings of society; and reason as we may, this shock will avail more powerfully to influence the conduct, than will the clearest judgment. Nevertheless, unless we are content, in so grave a matter, to give up all claim to rationality, the effort to free



ourselves from the prejudice ought not only to be made but persevered in. If our readers would but sift their motives for standing aloof from, if not discountenancing, the cause of complete suffrage, we believe they would in most instances find that they ultimately resolve themselves into a mere unreasoning prejudice of this sort.

The newspaper press, both daily and weekly, religious organs and organs which scoff at all religion, understand to a nicety how to play off these strong and widely-prevailing feelings against the people's cause. By suppressing all information of the temperate and sober efforts made in different parts of the kingdom to further the progress of reform; by invariably reporting, and that not unmingled with exaggeration, every inconsistency committed in its name, and every questionable opinion put forward by its professed advocates; by artful allusions to past delinquencies, and frequent quotations of authority known to be repudiated; by putting in close juxtaposition truths which cannot be disputed and names which cannot be defended—they tickle prejudice into irritability, and leave it to do what by fair reasoning they would have attempted to accomplish in vain. Men, otherwise reasonable, are thus led by the nose into a toleration and even approval of a system of government which is unsound to its inmost core. Their understanding becomes impervious to argument. Conscience loses whatever of sensitiveness it once possessed; and the conductors of the press, wielding a bugbear, drive before them at will whole sections of society. Disguise it as we will, we are a newspaper-ridden people; and some fifty or a hundred men by a skilful use of prevailing antipathies against the good sense of the nation, fairly keep the country in awe, and scare away from useful reforms the great body of the middle classes. By means the most unworthy—by artifices the most foul, we are made the dupes of our own prejudices; and the decoy bird which misleads us to our own ruin, is under the management of a few irresponsible, and too generally, unprincipled men.

It will be urged, we doubt not, in defence of the prejudice we are aiming to overthrow, that the popular temper may fairly be judged of from the character of the leaders in whom the people confide. The pretence, plausible as it is, is a mere fallacy. Men usually take such leaders as they can find and make the best of them. Unwonted activity and untiring energy on behalf of great and vital principles, will push themselves into prominence and power, in spite of the most glaring improprieties with which they are associated. When confidence has been once reposed in men, and they have rendered or have been supposed to render important aid to a popular cause, their very success will often betray them into extravagancies, and the crudities to which they give utterance, and the faults they commit, are regarded with a lenient eye and a tolerant heart for the sake of past good deeds. It should be carefully noted, however, that in the present instance the labouring classes found themselves deserted by those who had once led them. They felt all the resentment of men who, after having been betrayed, are coolly abandoned to their fate. The irritation thus produced, it was easy enough to foment. Meanwhile, those who gained their goodwill, gained it by the advocacy of sound principles—and if they have since abused the trust reposed in them, and employed their influence to mischievous purposes, let the blame rest where it should. Neither are the principles fairly responsible, nor the men on whose behalf those principles are advocated. Were the middle classes to do their duty, the pernicious influence of these noisy demagogues would die away of itself. They are now, moreover, deprived of all excuse. The political movement in which they are invited to take part, is presided over by one whose intelligence, whose integrity of purpose, whose suavity of temper, whose high-toned patriotism, and whose Christian spirit, none will dispute. The sooner they extricate themselves from the prejudice which paralyses their energies, the better for all parties. The worst mischief which bad men can perpetrate upon a good cause with which they may happen to connect themselves, is to stir up against it the ill-will of the soberer portions of society.

#### THE "TIMES" VERSUS MR ROEBUCK.

"Do you call this a land of liberty," asked the American slave owner, with much warmth, "in which a man may not wallopp his own nigger?" The public have been recently favoured with a series of articles in the *Times*, eked out with letters from divers correspondents, conceived in the same spirit of swaggering independence. Day by day have Mr Roebuck and his committee encountered the thunder of Printing-house square—nor has Sir Robert Peel himself escaped the violence of the tail of the storm. A pretty doctrine it is, a subversion of the first principles of our constitution, that gentlemen may not bribe constituencies, without having their nice sense of honour wounded, and their reputation exposed to peril, by inquiries which they possess not the means to render futile! This is an unparalleled, a monstrous novelty. Had the member for Bath contented himself with doing business in the old genteel line—had his committee but trod in the track of precedents, with every winding of which electioneering agents and counsel are familiar, the *Times* would have had no serious objection to the investigation. But to set to work with a real *bonâ fide* intention of eliciting the truth—to take precautions against the tricks of experienced lawyers—to prevent, by the exclusion of strangers, the overawing of witnesses—in a word, to conduct a parliamentary inquiry according to the rules which common sense invariably adopts out of doors, when the object is not punishment, but the discovery of facts, is shocking to the refined sense and virtuous feelings of English gentlemen. If they are to be thus dogged to their haunts, we may as well have no constitution at all. The next thing which may happen will be the creation of a vulgar despotism, which, making no dis-

inction between the bribers and the bribed, will aim at the suppression of bribery altogether.

What the nature of Mr Roebuck's report may prove, it is not for us to guess. The mode in which he has conducted it, so far at least as the public are acquainted with his proceedings, commands our approval. All that indignation professed by members of the House of Commons, and by electioneering agents conscious of guilt, at the unconstitutional character of his proceedings, we take to be tolerable evidence that he has hit upon the right method. Imagine a Nottingham agent giving evidence of the practices resorted to at the last election, meeting the eye of Sir John Cam Hobhouse on the one side, and of Mr Walter on the other—perpetually under temptation to conceal, to colour, or to misstate, by the leading questions of counsel—his examination interrupted every quarter of an hour by some discussion of irrelevant points—who under such circumstances would expect a frank confession of mal-practices? The gentlemen who are so fearful lest their character should suffer in Mr Roebuck's hands, and who complain of the unconstitutional method of managing the investigation, have no great reason for murmuring. Is not bribery unconstitutional? Are corrupt compromises sanctioned by law? Is our constitution to be violated with impunity, and set aside as of no account whatever, only when evil is to be perpetrated, and never, by any means, when good is to be done? Or is the exclusive privilege of trampling upon its dictates and defying its spirit to be allowed to the corrupters of our elective body, and to be resented only when resorted to with a view to detect corruption? The truth is, nasty men must not rate at the ill manners of society, because society is forced in self-defence to turn up its nose.

But, then, how partial the inquiry—how invidious! Aye! this is true, if pains and penalties were to follow upon the heels of it. But, surely, the end being the exposure of a corrupt system, the boroughs selected afford a fair sample of the mass. A general investigation, as the *Times* well knows, would have ended in smoke. Parliament, would have been up before it could have brought its labours to a close. But now, having caught hold of five or six delinquents—for delinquency, it is clear, there must have been somewhere—Mr Roebuck, we think, has done wisely in limiting his investigation to them. It is quite as well for the public to view the matter in a specimen or two, as in the mass. The object aimed at is such information as may constitute a basis of future legislation—and a few cases will answer this purpose better than six hundred and fifty eight. What may eventually come of the matter we cannot foretell—but at all events we look upon the outcry against the member for Bath, as we did upon that of the city thieves upon the first introduction of the new police. It is not exactly

"sound and fury  
Signifying nothing—"

but it is the shriek which indicates that the knife of the operator has gone right into the muscles, and has pierced to the very bone—the proof that Mr Roebuck is doing something more than playing at committee. The wrath of the *Times* quite revived our spirits. It made us look out and conclude, "Well! something is in the wind."

#### EASTERN AFFAIRS.

THE discussions upon the Affghan war, which have recently taken place in the House of Commons, and at the meeting of the East India proprietors, the news which arrived by the overland mail on Saturday, the success of our arms beyond the Indus, the pressure of distress at home, the derangement of our eastern markets, the imposition of an income tax to meet immediate financial exigencies, the growing probability that Great Britain will ultimately be saddled with the whole expense of these hostilities, the condemnation by our present government of the policy which originated warlike measures, and the palpable injustice of the war itself, offer so many inducements to the public to make an instant and strenuous effort to prevail upon her Majesty's government to bring it to a close. Whatever influence the corn laws may have had upon our manufacturing and commercial interests, the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, and the acquiescence in it by the middle classes of this country, must be held responsible for a large share of the present alarming distress. Our anti-corn-law writers and lecturers, in their singleness of purpose, quite overlooked, as indeed was natural, this prolific parent of evil for our nation. And, yet, nothing can be more evident, as Mr D'Israeli has more than once demonstrated, than that our hostilities in China, India, and the Levant, by deranging colonial and foreign markets, and by preventing favourable commercial treaties with neighbouring European powers, although they did not originate, greatly aggravated the intensity of our national sufferings. The Indian and the Chinese wars, we now learn from their own explicit confessions, were undertaken at the suggestion and with the full consent of the whig cabinet—that cabinet the friends of which would have persuaded us, that any policy, the toleration of any injustice, connivance at any infraction of international law, was preferable to letting in the tories. The middle classes had their whistle, and have now to pay for it. Their guilt has not escaped vengeance. The miseries inflicted in their name and with their sanction upon unoffending empires, have come home to them. Wars have brought with them their own terrible punishment. Affghan, China, Syria, to whose peaceable inhabitants we dealt out carnage and destruction, have been avenged, not by their own arms, but by the unerring laws of Providence. Increased expenses have created a necessity for a tax upon income; and a suspension, if not a loss of our best markets, has blighted our manufacturing prosperity. We have thus heavier burdens, and means to meet them considerably abridged; and both evils directly produced by our hostile enterprises in the East. We think it incumbent upon the middle classes in this country, to make



some atonement for the wrong. The present is certainly a most favourable opportunity for doing so. We call upon them, consequently, to bestir themselves—we implore them to give a decided expression of opinion on this matter. Ministers are not by any means bent upon the perpetuation of the hostilities which disgrace the British name. A gentle pressure from without would probably, in this case, determine their course. Taking advantage of a moment of temporary success, we may now plead with effect for an instant termination of conflicts, in which defeat would add to the infamy which our injustice has earned, and triumph the most signal would confer no glory upon our reputation—which, whilst they sweep with devastation the countries of other people, paralyse the arm of industry at home, and take back in distress what they deal out in destruction.

#### THE JUSTICE OF THE LAW WHEN MAGISTRATES ARE CONCERNED.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, JUNE 25.—*Martins v. Upcher.*

This was an action of trespass against the defendant, as a magistrate, for having falsely imprisoned the plaintiff.

The action having come on for trial, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £200. The notice of action given to the defendant under the 24 Geo. II., c. 44, did not specify the place where the imprisonment complained of had occurred, and liberty having been given to the defendant's counsel to move the Court for a new trial upon that ground, a rule nisi was formerly obtained for that purpose.

Mr B. ANDREWS and Mr O'MALLEY now showed cause against the rule, contending that as the notice was complete in all other respects, and as the defendant could not have been misled, or in any other way prejudiced by the omission in question, the verdict ought not to be disturbed.

Mr PEACOCK, upon the other side, contended that the notice did not set out the particulars of the trespass complained of with sufficient fullness to comply with the provisions and meaning of the statute.

The COURT was clearly of opinion that the notice was defective, and therefore made the rule for a new trial absolute.

In this way it is that justice is defeated when magistrates are defendants. Here the jury must have thought there had been a grave violation of the liberty of the plaintiff—that is shown by the damages they gave; but the magistrates are the law makers, and though, if another man had been guilty of the same grievous wrong, he must have paid the compensation, a magistrate, who ought to protect, and therefore, *a fortiori*, ought to pay when he violates liberty, is protected. His class have enacted, as law makers, that a month's notice shall be given to them of any intention to sue them for the wrongs they do; the judges expound these notices with the strictness of special pleaders, and justice is defeated by technical screens, enacted by the class to be protected, and expounded by lawyers who are bred amongst them generally, and owe their rise to the law makers.

Take the present instance as an illustration. The action is for false imprisonment so gross, that it appears £200 damages were awarded; and because the man who committed this injustice is not told where the imprisonment occurred, a fact he must have known, the plaintiff is not only deprived of the justice the jury had awarded, but will be liable to pay the magistrate's expenses; for this new trial which is ordered must end in a nonsuit.

It has become proverbial that to seek justice against a magistrate is to rub against a file.

Let it be borne in mind that the poor are generally the subjects of their adjudications, that the liberty of every poor man is by a multitude of acts at their mercy; that their justice is dealt out in their own private houses; that the defendants' attorneys are not allowed as of right, in the great mass of cases, to be present; that barristers cannot be had in rural districts; and the power to oppress is palpable.

It is hard, very hard, for a poor man to find an attorney in the country willing to be employed to sue the squire; and, if he does, let us now look what the particular enactment in this case requires. By the 24th Geo. 2, c. 44, it is enacted that—"no writ shall be sued out against, nor any copy of any process at the suit of a subject shall be served on any justice of the peace, for any thing by him done in the execution of his office, until notice in writing of such intended writ or process shall have been delivered to him, or left at the usual place of his abode, by the attorney or agent for the party who intends to sue, or cause the same to be sued out or served, at least one calendar month before the suing out or serving the same; in which notice, shall be clearly and explicitly contained the cause of action which such party hath or claimeth to have against such justice of the peace; on the back of which notice shall be indorsed the name of such attorney or agent, together with the place of his abode; who shall be entitled to have the fee of twenty shillings for the preparing and serving such notice, and no more"—and all this he is to do for twenty shillings.

Now mark! The decisions of the judges have made these notices so special that they usually require to be settled by counsel—the lawyer must employ his agent in town—the magistrate, when the notice is prepared, usually lives at a distance of some miles—and an intelligent witness, who must afterwards be carried to the assizes, must be employed to serve it—thus an expense of from three to five pounds is necessarily incurred; and the law makers, who are mostly magistrates, knew well that as the defendants could not frame these notices themselves, if they prohibited the agent from receiving a fair reward for his services, they multiplied the chances in their own favour of defeating justice; and the instance above shows how the system works. Could the people, if they made the laws, make more unjust laws? and yet it is said they are unfit to receive the suffrage.

Her Majesty has reprieved John Francis, and his life will be spared. The sentence will be commuted to transportation for life, and he will be forthwith transported, and subjected to hard labour, in the most penal settlement in the Australian colonies.

#### COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The usual weekly meeting of the National Complete Suffrage Union was held at the society's rooms, in Waterloo street, Birmingham, the President in the chair, when the following business was transacted.

The minutes respecting the epitome of statutes, the bribery inquiry, and the Reading election, with others, were continued.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"The council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, having learnt that deputies are about to assemble in London to promote the abolition of the corn and provision laws, would express their most anxious desire that, on the failure of this renewed effort, the most sceptical may become convinced of the utter hopelessness of expecting redress from men who, in a recent enactment, have exhibited their determination to continue, at all hazards, to tax the food of a starving population; and would respectfully urge on all who may arrive at this conviction the importance of cordially and practically uniting with the working classes in their efforts to obtain a full, fair, and free representation of the people in the House of Commons, as the only means of securing substantial justice and of averting a fearful convulsion."

The Chairman read a copy of the following letter from Lord Brougham to Sir James Graham, intended to accompany the presentation of the memorial to the Queen.

(COPY.)

"Grafton Street, 28th May, 1842.

"MY DEAR SIR JAMES—I have been honoured by the respectable persons who support this memorial, with the commission of presenting it to her Majesty; and as I know there is a strict rule against any peer presenting addresses at an audience, I am unwilling to ask one, at which I could only state what I can with less inconvenience to her Majesty, mention through you.

"The unusual language of the memorial is owing to some most worthy members of the society of friends having borne a leading part in preparing it.

"They have scruples, as you know, regarding the use of expressions familiar to us; but their forms of speech betoken nothing even approaching to disrespect towards the exalted personage whom they address.

"There are between fifty and sixty thousand signatures to this document; and very many more would have been affixed, if more time had been given. In the course of a few days above sixteen thousand persons, including two thousand electors, signed it at Birmingham. In the various other towns where it was signed not a fortnight upon an average was allowed for subscribing. Associations have, I understand, been formed in many of the principal places of England and Scotland, and are forming in many others, for the purpose of helping it to effect the object which the memorialists have mainly in view—an extension of the right of voting to the working classes, and a shortening of the duration of parliament. From what I know of those who promote this address, I conceive their view to be perfectly loyal and entirely consistent with the peace and good order of society.

"Rt Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P.

H. BROUGHAM."

Letters were read from Bath, announcing the formation of a Complete Suffrage association, which included an alderman and two town councillors, and into which a branch of the Charter association was about to merge; from Mr Clarke at Chard, announcing that the same steps had been taken at Bridport, and enthusiastic meetings having been held at Beaminster and Chard; from the Hayle (Cornwall) Working Men's association, with a subscription; and others from Glasgow, Dunfermline, Ludlow, &c.

In addition to the issues of half-yearly and annual tickets, the Treasurer reported the following sums, entitling the donors to life membership—viz., two of £50 each, one of £20, one of £10, and two of £5 each.

A meeting to explain the principles of complete suffrage was held for the first time in the Town hall, Beaminster, on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult. Mr Joseph Tite opened the meeting by remarking, that they often heard a great deal said about the monied interest, and the landed interest, and almost every other interest, but scarcely anything about the people's interest. He then called on the Rev. H. Solly, of Yeovil, who pointed out very clearly the objects of the complete suffrage movement in his usual energetic manner. Mr Clark, of Bath, then addressed the meeting at considerable length, explaining the principles of good government, the dreadful effects of class legislation, and the beautiful results likely to be produced by the people's obtaining for themselves a full, fair, and free representation in parliament. The lecturers were listened to throughout with intense interest, and much good is likely to be the result.

A Complete Suffrage association has been formed at Accrington, in Lancashire, and a committee and other officers chosen. There are already sixty-nine members, and amongst them twelve voters. On Monday, the 27th of June, a convincing and argumentative lecture was given on complete suffrage by the Rev. Thomas Dawson of Bacup; the result of which was, that several persons came forward desiring to pay for their cards by instalments, such being the depression of trade in that town that even so small a sum cannot be raised at one time by the most industrious of the working classes.

A public meeting was held in the Town hall, Bridport, on Monday week, to consider the Complete Suffrage question. J. P. Stevens, Esq., was called to the chair, and said he was most happy to meet his fellow townsmen on that occasion. The great amount of distress existing in every part of the country was in itself a sufficient inducement for him to come forward and use his humble influence for the benefit of his fellow creatures. He had long since come to the conviction that the iniquitous laws which pressed so heavily on the trade and commerce of the country owed their existence to class legislation. The National Complete Suffrage Union had been formed for the purpose of obtaining a full, fair, and free representation for the people. He therefore gave the union his cordial support, and hoped his fellow townsmen would come forward and render it their united support. Perhaps most of those present attended their former meeting, if so, they would remember the language used on that occasion—for his own part, knowing that his objects were pure, he had no wish to conceal them. He was anxious to have the whole of their proceedings fully and fairly reported, but he objected to the misrepresentations that had been published in the *Dorset County Chronicle*; the reporter for that paper had attributed sentiments to the different speakers on the previous occasion, which (so far from uttering) they had repudiated and condemned. For his part, if the sentiments relating to "agrarian distribution" attributed to them had been delivered, he would instantly have dissolved the meeting; but the expressions were never uttered in the sense in which they were reported, and as chairman of the meeting he begged to give his unqualified contradiction to the report. The chairman then read from the *Dorset Chronicle* of June 23 the report alluded to, amid much indecent interruption from the Tories present. J. Hounsell, Esq., then moved that a complete suffrage association be formed for the town of Bridport and its neighbourhood, which was seconded by Mr Clark in an able and impressive address, during which he laid down the following as the rules which he had prescribed for himself:—First, never to utter a single expression that would have a tendency to excite the people against the institutions of



property, or the holders of property. Secondly, never to be deterred through fear of newspaper reports from expressing in plain, unequivocal language, his abhorrence of that kind of government which, notwithstanding its pious regard for the inviolability of property, existed by keeping from the people their means of subsistence. Mr Clark concluded his address amidst loud applause. Thomas Ewens, Esq., then moved, "That J. P. Stephens, Esq., be appointed to distribute cards and receive the names of members." The Rev. Mr Solly seconded the resolution in an able speech on the moral bearing of the subject, which our limits will not allow us to give at length. The meeting was very numerous and respectably attended. The agitation of the complete suffrage question in this district, especially as a borough magistrate and member of the town council have taken an active interest in its progress, has excited a great deal of interest among all classes, and the Tories have taken every opportunity of opposing it.

A meeting of the branch of the Bath Chartist association, which formerly met at the Bazaar room, in Quiet street, was held on Monday, June 27, at their new room in Church street, when it was unanimously resolved,—That the association do now dissolve itself as a Charter association, and remodel itself under the name and for the objects of the Complete Suffrage union. The motion being carried, without a dissenting voice, the members present immediately enrolled their names as members of the Suffrage union. At a meeting specially called for the purpose, Rev. T. Spencer in the chair, Mr S. Sidwell was nominated as distributor of cards of membership for this district. This branch of the Union bids fair to be very extensive, the middle classes of this city showing a virtuous disposition to co-operate with their brethren of the working classes. Some of them have already enrolled their names.

The weekly meeting of the Bristol Complete Suffrage association was held on Tuesday week, Mr Johnson in the chair, who, after a short conversation, suggested the propriety of convening a public meeting at the Tailors' hall. Mr Chard moved, and Mr Valentine seconded, "That a public meeting be held on one evening, during next week, at the Tailors' hall." Mr Morgan was opposed to calling a meeting at present. He hoped, when a public meeting was resolved upon, they would call it at the Hall of Science, at a time when working men could attend; and he had no doubt of carrying resolutions in favour of their object by a triumphant majority. Mr Ashton thought it was premature to call a meeting at the present time. They had better go on steadily, and enroll as many members as possible. The secretary stated that he had nearly one hundred members already on the books. Mr Daniel was opposed to calling a public meeting; he would move an amendment, "That our next weekly meeting be held at Mr Ashton's temperance hotel," which was seconded by Mr Doyle, and, after a lengthened discussion, was put and carried unanimously. A member hoped that when a public meeting was called Mr Sturge would be invited, as his name would be a tower of strength to the cause. After the transaction of some minor business, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next, at Mr Ashton's. Messrs Hamments, Morgan, and Chard, have been appointed a sub-committee, to attend at Mr Ashton's on every Wednesday evening, for the purpose of explaining the objects and enrolling members.

Mr Clarke delivered a lecture at Chard on Wednesday evening to a numerous audience, at the Poullett's Arms inn. Application had been made to the mayor by Mr Jolly for the use of the Town hall. The letter was laid before the town council, and they agreed not to let the hall. Mr Shaddick, of the Poullett's arms, offered his room, which is very commodious, and a good meeting was held. Mr Clarke addressed the inhabitants again on Thursday night.

#### PROVINCIAL.

At the monthly meeting of the Reform Protection society of Southampton last week, George Thompson, Esq., was present and delivered an eloquent address. He contrasted the position of Southampton with that of Nottingham, and he pointed out the important fact that at the present moment, notwithstanding Nottingham had but recently been deluged with the tory gold of Mr Walter, a perfect re-action was visible in the unanimity with which all ranks of reformers were supporting that great philanthropist, Joseph Sturge. He trusted that a similar result would be effected in Southampton, and he only hoped that when the day of trial came, every reformer would select a candidate with the moral weight of intellect instead of the more sordid and degrading influence of purse, and that too without asking or receiving a favour or reward.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Hinckley was held on the 28th ult. to consider a circular, requesting delegates for the anti-corn-law meeting in London. The meeting was very numerous and respectably attended. It was unanimously of opinion that the proposed meeting would be useless. A letter was adopted by the meeting, to be addressed to the anti-corn-law delegates in Palace yard, London; and a deputy was appointed to carry it to London, and to read it to the anti-corn-law delegates on behalf of the inhabitants of Hinckley. A petition to the House of Commons characterised by boldness, severity and plain speaking was agreed to, though it was stated that they did not expect a shadow of relief from that body. The inhabitants of the town are suffering deeply from destitution. They seem to be looking around in vain for a chance of improvement. The *Morning Chronicle* says, "In politics the inhabitants are pausing, looking around for some new party; or for stronger measures on the part of existing bodies."

At a meeting of the Colchester Reform club convened for the purpose of considering the present distress, the following resolution, indicative of the growing conviction of the public mind, was unanimously adopted.

"That this meeting contemplates with alarm the present deplorable condition of a large portion of the population of the United Kingdom, and expresses a hope that the Great National conference, to be held in Palace yard, on Tuesday next, the 5th of July, will resolve upon some public movement with a view of impressing upon the legislature the necessity of some immediate steps for averting the calamities impending over the country. At the same time, this meeting is desirous of expressing its conviction, that the prevailing unparalleled amount of distress and starvation does not arise from the inability of the nation to support itself, but from the existence of class legislation, which protects class interests alone, to the injury of the interests of the unrepresented millions, and that the condition of the industrious and productive

population never can be made permanently better until class legislation is abrogated."

The trial of the persons charged with riotous conduct at the great anti-corn law meeting, held at Southampton, during the winter, took place at the midsummer borough sessions of that town. Notwithstanding the proof that was adduced of a riot having been committed,—that the doors were broken open—that one individual was assaulted and cut with a knife, and the meeting entirely put an end to, in consequence of the disgraceful outrage, the jury, consisting of ten Tories, one Liberal, and one neutral, acquitted them of the charge.

On Saturday, the imposing ceremony of the installation of the Duke of Northumberland into the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to which he was elected on the death of the Marquis Camden, commenced. The celebration of the event will be continued during this week. Several degrees are to be conferred, concerts given, and the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and many other distinguished persons to be present.

The meetings of the British association have been held in Manchester last week and this, and have been attended by the most eminent men of science in the kingdom, as well as by distinguished foreigners. Among those who took part in the reading of papers and the discussions, we see the names of John Dalton, Sir David Brewster, Dr Playfair, Professors Buckland, Sedgwick, Johnston, Phillips, Danbury, Murchison, Whewell, Graham, Sir H. de la Beche, Sir T. M. Brisbane, Sir W. Hamilton, Professor Bassel of Konigsburg, Professor Jacobi, Hon. Edward Everett (the American minister), Henry Hallam, Esq., Lord F. Egerton, the Marquis of Northampton, the Bishop of Norwich, Col. Sabine, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir J. M. Brunel, &c., &c. The business transacted at the several sections was so varied, and the papers so numerous, as to defy any attempt to describe or enumerate them within our narrow limits. The various sections were tolerably well attended throughout, although the communications were not of a very interesting character, nor was the meeting so numerous as had been anticipated. It was decided that the next annual assemblage be held in the city of Cork. The concluding general meeting of the association was held in the Friends' meeting house, on Wednesday evening, when the proceedings of the general committee, and the grounds of the several grants of money sanctioned by it, were explained. The sectional meetings terminated last Wednesday. On Thursday a large party visited Lord F. Egerton's collieries at Worsley.

The town of East Dereham, Norfolk, on Wednesday last, presented a scene of deep interest to all the friends of education on non-exclusive principles. W. W. Lee Warner, Esq., gave on his lawn a treat to the children of the British and Infant schools. The children, upwards of four hundred in number, assembled at the new and commodious school rooms, and marched in procession, preceded by a band, and a banner bearing the words "British and Infant schools, open to all." On reaching the Market place, the whole procession formed into a circle, and the national anthem was sung accompanied by the band. The procession was met by the benefactor of the institution, his lady, and daughter, in their carriage, and proceeded to their residence, Quebec hall, the grounds of which were opened to the public, a sufficient space being enclosed for the children and friends of the schools. The children were most plentifully regaled with buns, tea, and coffee; and liberal arrangements were made by the proprietor of the mansion, for the refreshment of the friends and visitors present.

A numerous meeting of shopkeepers took place on Friday evening, at Manchester, for the purpose of appointing delegates to London "to wait upon her Majesty's government and members of parliament to make known to them the distress of the shopkeepers in Manchester, and to urge them to such measures as shall give them immediate relief." The meeting was called by the committee appointed at a former meeting. Some further statements of the appalling distress existing in the neighbourhood, were made in addition to those at the former meeting, and six persons were appointed as a deputation to the government. A committee was then formed to correspond with the members for the borough, Mr Cobden, and other members of parliament, as to the best time for the deputation to visit London; to furnish the deputation with facts; to collect subscriptions; and to carry out the other objects of the meeting.

On Wednesday evening a very numerous meeting of shopkeepers and tradesmen generally was held at the Court house, in Leeds, for the purpose of bringing before the public the decay of their trade, and of petitioning the Queen and the legislature to adopt instant measures for the alleviation of the public distress. The Mayor occupied the chair, and many very important statements were made, relative to the great extent of distress in the town. The general opinion of gentlemen present appeared to be that a falling-off of about one-half had taken place in all retail trades; and the overseers gave a most alarming account of the spread of pauperism. The meeting was in no ways connected with party, being called by the Mayor, in compliance with a written requisition, signed by 216 tradesmen, embracing men of all political parties. All the resolutions were carried unanimously.

The following facts respecting the present distress are taken from the circular of the deputation, now assembled in London, addressed to the House of Commons:—

In Accrington (Lancashire)—Out of a population of 9,000 persons, not more than 100 are fully employed. Families are known to have subsisted for many days on boiled nettles, with a little meal sprinkled upon them.

In Marsden, near Burnley—Out of 5,000 persons 2,000 have become paupers, and most of the remaining 3,000 are on the very verge of pauperism.

In Bolton the poor's rate, in 1837, amounted to £3,951, it now amounts to £16,740. Out of the rated rental of £86,000 a year, only £36,000 is paying to the poor's rate, the remainder being either empty property, or the occupiers are unable to pay the rates.

In Stockport many thousands are totally without any means of living, except from the hand of charity. The poor's rate is rapidly increasing. Last year it was 6s. in the pound; this year 10s. at least will be paid. The guardians are £5000 in debt. A rate of 2s. now does not yield more than a rate of 4d. produced four years ago, which



proves the amount of unoccupied property, and the depreciation in the value of that which is occupied.

In Wigan many families remain in bed during the day, because hunger is less intolerable when the sufferer is in a recumbent position. Great numbers are out of employ, wages are falling, and the future appears darker than the past or the present.

In Prescott, out of 1,160 householders in this town of 6,000 inhabitants, 200 were recently summoned in one day for non-payment of the poor's rate, arising from inability to pay. A watch movement, a few years ago worth 30s., may now be bought for 4s. 6d., although the material of which it is made has fallen little, if any, in value.

In Saddleworth, from an accurate survey made in December, 1841, there were 55 farms without tenants; 26 mills were unoccupied; and most of the rest were working short time, and great numbers of the people were without employment. Since that period matters have been gradually growing worse.

In Sheffield the poor's rate has increased from £162 to £4,253 since 1836, and the distress is constantly increasing.

The township of Leeds contains 80,000 inhabitants, and there are 10,000 persons who have been supported from a relief fund, but which is now exhausted. The distress in the other townships is equally great. Hands are discharged every week in all departments of trade.

In Leicester one house in the glove trade paid £500 weekly two months ago, now they pay only £200, thus employing about 600 persons fewer than before. Other houses have also diminished the number of their workmen in about the same proportion.

In Nottingham the number of persons receiving relief from the parish amounts to 7,938.

In Manchester such is the depression of trade, and the poverty of the people, that grocers, butchers, drapers, and provision dealers have stated in a public meeting that their trade has fallen off one-third, whilst on what they do sell their profits have greatly diminished. Bread is bought by thousands of persons in quantities so small as a halfpenny-worth or a penny-worth. The soup charity has kept many alive, and at four o'clock in the morning hundreds of poor starving creatures crowd round the door, waiting till six o'clock, when the distribution commences, that they may have an early supply. The sufferings of the people are so great that private charity is unable materially to alleviate the distresses they endure.

The accumulation of stones at the Leeds stone heap, broken by the paupers, amounts to 150,000 tons, and in order to diminish this stock, for which there is little or no demand, the overseers have made, in many instances, a sort of compromise with the stone-breakers, by which they consent to allow them 6s. a week for doing nothing rather than 7s. 6d. a week for breaking stones.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Samuel Holberry, the chartist, who died last week a prisoner in York castle (where he was undergoing his sentence for attempting to overturn the government) was brought to Attercliffe, where his remains lay until Monday afternoon, when a public funeral took place, the body being taken through Sheffield attended by upwards of 10,000 people, most of whom followed in procession: all passed off in a quiet and orderly manner from Attercliffe to the cemetery, at which place there was a rush made, but no accident occurred.

The *Wiltshire Independent* contains an account of no less than five fires which have occurred in that county, all attributed to incendiarianism.

On Tuesday evening the 21st of June, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Cartmel, in Lancashire. A considerable change had taken place in the atmosphere, the temperature of which suddenly fell 15 degrees; the air was filled with clouds of a dark red, and rain was thought to be approaching. Between ten and eleven o'clock at night, a rumbling noise was heard underground, which made several houses shake, after which the noise died away and was not repeated.

The apprehensions many have entertained with respect to the practicability of floating the caisson for the great lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands, to be called "The Light of all Nations," are now happily disposed of. About 12 on Thursday night, without any extraordinary assistance from steamers, it was drawn from its position on the beach into deep water, and floated buoyantly on the waves.

On Friday the Bristol and Exeter railway was opened as far as Taunton, an event which was celebrated by great rejoicings in the town.

The hay harvest in North Wales has commenced, and the cutting is becoming general. In consequence of the dry and sultry weather, the produce is, in some parts, slight; yet, upon the whole, it may be considered an average yield. The corn crops are advancing towards maturity most favourably; and, if they still continue to progress as they have hitherto done, an abundant and early harvest will gladden the hearts of the farmers. Rain, however, is much needed, the earth being in many places almost scorched, from the powerful influence of the sun.—*Carnarvon Herald*.

#### IRELAND.

The *Limerick Chronicle* contains the following:—"A concourse of the lowest order on Thursday night boarded a vessel containing flour, the property of J. N. Russell, Esq., lying adjacent to the quay at the village of Clare. They succeeded in taking away about a dozen bags, when the tide having receded, they were unable to get through the slob between the quay and the vessel, and abandoned all further plunder. "Since the fatal rencontre of the police with the people in Ennis, and the committal of the former, the authorities are almost paralysed, and there is a complete disorganisation or neglect of local duties by the police force—an inconvenience now much regretted by the public."

Dr M'Hale, the Roman catholic Archbishop of Tuam, in a letter from that city, addressed to Sir Robert Peel, states, as a fact known to himself, that some of the people there are obliged to go two entire days without a morsel of food. "I have made myself," writes this prelate, "conversant with the details of misery, and though even a sense of duty would excuse my absence at this season, I have thought it a more imperative duty to stay at home and encounter all the importunities of distress, and to soothe those pangs of suffering which it is impossible for me to appease. Numbers in this neighbourhood go to bed without

tasting a morsel of food during the entire day, and some pass the second, doomed to the same state of want."

The writ of error in the important case now pending relating to presbyterian marriages has gone to the House of Lords, and as the English judges are summoned to attend the argument before they go out on circuit, the decision may be expected within the next fortnight. The real question at issue is, whether presbyterian ministers are in holy orders? And we predict that the agitation of this question will more seriously endanger the established church of Ireland than anything since the days of Laud. It is stated that the Lord Primate takes a very anxious part in the proceedings, which involve the validity of presbyterian ordination. We are quite sure that the case against the presbyterians will not be starved for lack of funds.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

#### SCOTLAND.

We are glad to understand that there is an immediate prospect of a considerable number of the unemployed obtaining work. The trustees of the middle district have voted two hundred pounds towards the expense of making the road through the charity workhouse grounds, from the Candlemaker row to the head of the Meadow walk; the commissioners of improvements give one hundred pounds; and a considerable sum is expected from the committee that takes charge of the fund for the unemployed. And several other matters of local improvement are spoken of, which will tend to give employment for a time.—*Edinburgh Observer*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—One of the most destructive fires that has occurred in the metropolis for a series of years, broke out on Thursday morning, on the premises belonging to Mr Ramsey, a plumber and painter, situated at 13, Bermondsey walk. The northern side of the street being formed chiefly of granaries and other warehouses, the fire quickly extended to them; and, in spite of the exertions of Mr Braidwood and the fire brigade, the cooperage warehouse of Messrs Cotton and Owst, and twenty-four other houses, were burned down, besides many small buildings. The fire raged till one o'clock in the day. The loss is estimated at from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.*

**FIRE AT GLASGOW.**—Mr Cooke, the celebrated equestrian, has met with a great calamity, his splendid circus on the Green having been completely destroyed by fire last week. The horses were got out uninjured, and the sole loss in the animal department is a donkey. A considerable portion of Mr Cooke's wardrobe, however, was destroyed. The building was erected most substantially, and at great expense; but the property was to a great extent insured, Mr Cooke, the proprietor, having what is called a floating policy of insurance. Not more than a quarter of an hour elapsed from the first discovery of the fire till it had completed its work. The audience had begun to assemble for the evening's performances when it broke out—nearly 300 being in the gallery at the time, and a few in the pit and boxes, but the whole got out without the slightest accident.

**ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.**—The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford met with a serious—at one time it was thought a fatal, accident last week. The noble pair were taking a drive in an open chaise through his Lordship's demesne of Curraghmore, when something having frightened the horses, they started off, and both were thrown out with great violence. At first it was said that the Marchioness had had her skull fractured severely, and that she could not recover; also that the Marquis had been dreadfully wounded; but it turns out that the latter escaped altogether unhurt, and we are happy to add that though the Marchioness was very shockingly injured, having received a severe concussion of the brain, her Ladyship has been already pronounced out of danger, and in a fair way of recovery.

**FATAL PERIOD.**—Within the period of one hundred hours three of the greatest calamities of this or any century have occurred: viz., the fire at Hamburg, on the 5th of May; the earthquake at St Domingo, on the 7th; and the fatal accident on the Versailles railroad, on the 8th.

**CLIMBING BOYS.**—The act which prohibits any young child climbing chimnies, came into operation on Friday. The second section provides, "That any person who shall compel or knowingly allow any child or young person under the age of 21 years to ascend or descend a chimney, or enter a flue, for the purpose of sweeping, cleaning, or coring the same, or for extinguishing fire therein, shall be liable to a penalty not more than £10 or less than £5;" and by the 3rd clause no child under the age of 16 years is to be apprenticed to a chimney-sweeper. The indentures of chimney-sweepers by the 5th section ceased on Friday last, the 1st instant. The construction of chimnies and flues is provided for, and the penalty for deviation to be paid by every master-builder or other master-workman who build the same is fixed at no less than 10*l.* or more than 50*l.* The 6th clause gives the right of any person to appeal to the sessions upon entering into sureties respecting the same.

**CHEAP MEAT.**—The *Sussex* has brought two casks of South Australian beef as sample. The shipper says—"The cattle feed so well here, I think feeding cattle and sending it to London or Liverpool will pay better than sheep-farming. We shall be glad if we get 3d. per pound in London; and I think that will be less than Ireland can furnish your market with beef of so good a quality as South Australia. I have seen grass-fed beef in Adelaide market better than ever I saw in England." We understand that some of the beef which was brought to the table of a gentleman in London was heartily approved of.—*Spectator*.

**ARABIAN MAN OF WAR.**—An Arabian man of war, the first, it is said, that ever appeared in English waters, came up the river lately in tow of a steamer, and was moored in the afternoon off the Victualing yard, at Deptford. Next day it was towed into the St Katherine's dock. The vessel, which excited much curiosity, is from Zanzibar; and it has brought over four valuable Arabian horses and other presents from the King of Muscat to Queen Victoria.

**ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.**—Lieutenant Parsons, R.N., superintendent of the mails on board the British and North American royal



steam ships, reports, that on the passage out in the *Arcadia*, Captain Alexander Ryrie, on the 16th of May, in latitude 46, longitude 47, there were seen about 100 icebergs, some of them of large size, and one from 400 to 500 feet high, bearing so strong a resemblance to St. Paul's, that it was at once christened after that celebrated cathedral. The dome was perfect, and it required no extraordinary stretch of imagination to supply the turrets, pinnacles, and other parts of the building. But this is not the most extraordinary part of the affair; on the homeward passage of the *Arcadia* to Liverpool, on the 6th instant, the same object was seen, and the immediate exclamation on board was, "There is our old friend St. Paul's." In the interim between the two views, the iceberg had drifted about 70 miles.

**CURIOUS ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON.**—On Monday last a singular and beautiful phenomenon, known to seamen by the name of *looming*, and of the same nature as the *mirage* of the French, was observed at the old citadel, Inverness. Fort George, ten miles distant on the Moray Firth, appeared with fully thrice its usual elevation; and parts of the coast at a greater distance, which are below our horizon, and consequently invisible, were distinctly seen. The workmen engaged in the hemp factory (which now fills the area of Cromwell's ruined fort) turned out to witness the strange spectacle, which was also seen by various other persons. Such appearances, it is well known, are caused by the irregular and unusual refractions which the rays of the light sometimes experience in a peculiar state of the atmosphere. In the present case this peculiar state of the atmosphere must have been partly occasioned by the heat of the day, the temperature being the highest experienced here this season.—*Inverness Courier*.

**TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE, 8TH JULY, 1842.**—The only eclipse of the sun visible in Great Britain until the 6th day of May, 1845, and the largest until the 9th October, 1847, occurs early on the morning of Friday the 8th July next. The eclipse will only be partially visible in England. It begins at Greenwich 4 h. 54 min. morning, greatest phase 5 h. 47 min., and ends 6 h. 43 min. At Edinburgh, the dark body of the moon comes in contact with the sun 70 degrees from his vertex, towards the right, at 48½ minutes past four o'clock in the morning, the greatest obscuration being at 40 minutes past five, when nearly seven-tenths of the solar disc will be covered by the moon.

**ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.**—The committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery society have fixed the period for calling the second general convention of abolitionists from all parts of the world, on Tuesday, the 13th of June, 1843, in London.

**BALLOON ASCENT.**—A meteorological society in Paris sent up a balloon on Saturday filled with gas produced by water thrown on burning coal. This was to avoid the expense of employing sulphuric acid. The balloon, very large, went off from M. Selligues's, in the Betignolle's. M. Dupuis Delcour, an old aeronaut, ascended in it. He had not ascended far, however, when he was almost stifled by the gas, as it escaped by the aperture below. The balloon soon descended by itself, and M. Delcour began to recover, till by the heating of the balloon the gas enveloped M. Delcour, and again left him insensible. Being bled, however, he recovered.

**GALVANIC GILDING.**—The new method of gilding by means of galvanism appears to have excited considerable interest in Germany. There is in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 6th, an article which states that Professor Böttger, of Frankfort, has, after long perseverance in experiments, brought the process to the highest degree of perfection. He has discovered a salt, the application of which to the material, it is said, overcomes all the difficulties hitherto encountered in gilding. All kinds of metals, on being immersed in the solution of this salt, come out brilliantly gilded, without suffering any of those black marks or stains to which they would be liable in the common process.

**CYCLE OF THE SEASONS.**—Luke Howard, Esq., F.R.S., of Ackworth, near Pontefract, has published the result of his meteorological observations through two complete cycles of eighteen years each; and is convinced that in each cycle of eighteen years, there is a succession of years above the average degree of warmth, and a succession of years below the average. We have just arrived at the close of one of the colder periods, and are entering upon one of the warmer. In eighteen years, the moon, the sun, and the earth, come into the same relative position towards each other as they were at the beginning of the period; and the theory is that the temperature, moisture, winds, &c., on our globe, are materially affected by the relative positions of the sun and moon towards her.

**CURE FOR BLINDNESS.**—The *Literary Gazette* contains a most interesting account of a discovery made by Dr Turnbull of a cure for blindness, and all diseases of the eye, by means of the fumes of prussic acid. It has always been observed that, in cases of death by prussic acid, the eyes of the corpse remain for many days as clear and bright as if life were not extinct. This led Dr Turnbull to conceive that the acid exerted a specific action on the eye. His investigations on the subject confirmed this opinion; and the astonishing cures that he has performed on blindness in every stage have fully tested the power and immense importance of the discovery. The editor of the *Literary Gazette* thus records his personal experience:—"The various stages of cure, advanced in our presence, by the simple application, for about half a minute, or until a little warmth was felt by the patient, of the vapour of hydrocyanic acid, in a small phial held up to the eye with an aperture fitting the form of that organ; the various nature of the diseases so assailed—opacities of the cornea, inflammation, cataract, amaurosis, iritis, &c. &c.; the various stages of relief which the patients had reached, with sometimes one eye opened to sight and pleasurable to look upon, and the other left nearly blind and in its pristine deformity, to show what had been achieved; the various appearances of films removing, cataracts breaking up, and being gradually re-absorbed, pupils being re-developed, and other altogether extraordinary symptoms of remedy and regeneration, filled us with wonder and delight." There are several cases of the production of vision to those born blind. The days of spectacles are numbered, and long and short-sighted people may now enjoy the delight of perfect vision."

The postage revenue for January, 1842 (£100,380), under the penny rate, equaled within 3 per cent. that for January, 1840 (£103,623), under the fourpenny rate.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of Highbury college, was held on Wednesday evening, at Union-street chapel, Islington, Thomas Wilson, Esq., in the chair; when a report was given of the following students, who have been invited to occupy stations of usefulness during the past year:—Mr C. Newman Hall, B.A., to a new chapel in Hull; Mr Thomas Clark, B.A., to Bungay; Mr William Dyer, as colleague to the Rev. T. Weaver, at Shrewsbury; Mr Charles P. Hobbs, to Market Lavington; Mr William J. Gates, as copastor with the Rev. W. Gunn, of Aylesbury; Mr Joseph G. Pigg, to Wolverhampton; Mr Thomas G. Potter, to Workington; Mr John O. Jackson, to Brayton Hall, Cumberland; Mr Bernard B. Woodward, A. B., to Harleston, Norfolk; Mr Edward Griffiths, to Merthyr Tydfyl; Mr John Hall, to Stanstead, Essex. The only impediment felt to the future progress of the college, arises from a considerable deficiency in its stated income, which has caused a present debt of 700l.

On June 21st, a new independent chapel, at Rothbury, built by the Durham and Northumberland association, was opened, and the Rev. George Clarkson ordained to the pastoral office over the newly formed church. The Rev. James Anderson, of Easington-lane, began with reading the scriptures and prayer; the Rev. W. Froggatt of Morpeth delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. John Ward of Hexham asked the usual questions, and offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. O. E. Ford gave the charge to the minister; and the Rev. A. Reid of Newcastle-on-Tyne preached to the people.

On Thursday, June 23, Mr William Ashton of Airedale college, who is appointed by the directors of the London Missionary society to accompany Mr Moffat to South Africa, was publicly set apart to the work of the ministry at Albion-street chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne. After reading and prayer by the Rev. R. Calvert of Hyde, the Rev. R. Fletcher of Manchester delivered an introductory discourse on the rise and progress of missions; after which, the Rev. J. Clunie, L.L.D., of Manchester asked the usual questions. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. Walter Scott, President of Airedale college. The charge to the newly ordained minister was delivered by his pastor, the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, F.A.S.; and the church was addressed on the subject of missions by the Rev. J. W. Massie, of Salford.

The ordination of the Rev. John Stock to the pastorate of the first baptist church, Chatham, took place on Thursday, the 30th of June, 1842. In the afternoon the Rev. W. H. Denham of Faversham read the scriptures and prayed; the Rev. R. W. Overbury of London stated the nature of a gospel church, and the Rev. W. F. Poile of London asked the usual questions, and offered up the ordination prayer. In the evening the charge was delivered to the newly ordained and youthful pastor by the Rev. G. Pritchard of London, from 1 Chron. xxix. 1. "The work is great;" and the address to the church and congregation was given by the Rev. W. B. Bowes of London.

The Rev. B. Hoe, late of Rochdale, and from America, has accepted the invitation of the baptist church at Clapham to become their pastor, and has entered on his pastorate duties.

Mr Frank Duncombe, of Coward college, has accepted an unanimous invitation from the independent church at Bilston, Staffordshire, to become their pastor, and purposes entering on his engagements on the second Sunday in July.

Mr Joseph Spencer, of Rotherham college, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the independent church and congregation assembling in Mill street, Bakewell, to become the pastor, and intends to enter on his labours, the 1st Sabbath in August.

Nearly £50,000 has been subscribed for the purpose of erecting a new Roman catholic cathedral, on a most magnificent scale, at York.

## MARRIAGES.

June 29, at Shortwood, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. T. F. Newman, the Rev. THOMAS BLISS, B.A., of Herne hill, Surrey, to SOPHIA, third daughter of Mr BARNARD, of High Beeches, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire.  
June 28, the Rev. JESSE HOBSON, of Barton mills, Suffolk, to SARAH, daughter of H. GAMBLE, Esq., of the Triangle, Hackney.  
June 30, by the Rev. Dr Vaughan, the Rev. C. F. VARDY, of Hanley, Staffordshire, to ELLEN, third daughter of W. ASHBY, Esq., Hounslow.

## DEATHS.

June 28, MATILDA, widow of the late Mr R. MILES, surgeon, of Stroud, Gloucestershire.  
June 30, at Longford hall, the Earl of LEICESTER. He was in his 91st year. He entered parliament in 1774; and, as Mr Coke of Holkham, he was well known as one of Charles James Fox's last surviving friends, and as the enlightened patron of improvements in agriculture. For the last six months his lordship has been gradually sinking, from extreme age. He is succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son, THOMAS WILLIAM, who was born in 1822.  
June 22, at Wellingborough, the Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON, aged 64, formerly minister of Cheese lane chapel, in that place.  
June 26, the Right Hon. Sir J. LITLEDAL, aged 75.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 1.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—  
The Wesleyan chapel, Thornington, Essex. W. Angell, superintendent registrar.

## INSOLVENT.

DARBY, CHARLES MASSEY, 319, Regent street, printer, June 30.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

STRACHAN, ARTHUR, Friday street, City, warehouseman.  
WOOD, JOSEPH, and HOWARD, JOHN, Leeds, Yorkshire, and Belfast, Ireland, merchants.

## BANKRUPTS.

ACRAMAN, DANIEL WADE, WILLIAM EDWARD, and ALFRED JOHN, Bristol, merchants, to surrender July 12, August 12: solicitors, Messrs Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Mr Heaven, Bristol.

ACRAMAN, DANIEL WADE, WILLIAM EDWARD, and ALFRED JOHN, HOLROYD, WILLIAM MORGAN THOMAS, and FRANKLYN, JAMES NORROWAY, Bristol, ship builders, boiler makers, and engineers, July 19, August 12: solicitors, Messrs Makinson and Sanders, Middle Temple, London, and Mr J. K. Habersfield, Bristol.

AIRD, JOHN SPARK, East Herrington, Durham, cattle salesman, July 20, August 12: solicitors, Messrs Meggison and Co., 3, King's road, Bedford row, London, and Messrs Kidson and Son, Sunderland.

CHALK, GEORGE, Castellanau, Barnes, Surrey, and of the Broad way, Hammersmith, builder, July 11, August 12: solicitors, Messrs Carlen and Co., 6, Chancery lane.



CLAY, JOSEPH, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, July 12, August 12: solicitor, Mr Ashurst, Cheapside.

COLLINGWOOD, ANTHONY, of the Foley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, maltster, and wine and spirit merchant, July 14, August 12: solicitors, Mr Dean, Essex street, Strand, London, and Mr Warrillow, Longton potteries.

DOW, ANTHONY WILLIAM GORGES, and RICHMOND, WILLIAM, Liverpool, vinegar manufacturers, July 12, August 12: solicitors, Messrs Sharpe and Co., 41, Bedford row, London, and Messrs Lowndes and Co., Liverpool.

DUGDALE, THOMAS, Manchester, grocer and provision dealer, July 18, August 12: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Mr Hitchcock, Manchester.

FAIRCLOUGH, GEORGE FREDERIC, Liverpool, money scrivener, July 13, August 12: solicitors, Mr R. Norris, Liverpool, and Messrs Norris and Co., 19, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London.

FOSTER, MATTHEW, Crosby-hall chambers, City, and Hackney, merchant, July 8, August 12: solicitors, Messrs H. and O. Webb, 1, Albany, Piccadilly.

HOWARD, DANIEL, Goat and Star public house, Swallow street, Regent street, vic-tualer, July 11, August 12: solicitor, Mr Holmer, 24, Bridge street, Southwark.

LAYTON, JOSEPH, Leeds, fruit merchant, July 13, August 12: solicitors, Messrs Brown and Co., Mincing lane, London, and Messrs Payne and Co., Leeds.

SARGENT, GEORGE, Battle, Sussex, linen and woollen draper and upholsterer, July 12, August 12: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, 2, Friday street, Cheapside, London.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BAXTER, JAMES, Dundee, manufacturer, July 4, 25.

HAY, WILLIAM, and OGILVY, CHARLES, Lerwick, merchants, July 6, 26.

M'MASTER, ANTHONY, Stranmer, Wigtownshire, tanner, July 6, 27.

ROY, WILLIAM, formerly of West Dron, now at Clayton, near Bridge of Earn, gra-zier, July 7, 28.

#### DIVIDENDS.

July 25, Dixon, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and Taylor, Great Winchester street, Lon-don, merchants—July 25, Christ, 4, Mark lane, City, foreign and general merchants—

July 25, Adams, George street, Thraw street, Brick lane, Spitalfields, feather merchant—

July 25, Griffiths, late of Lime street, City, wine merchant—July 25, Graydon, St Ann's place, Limehouse, ship chandler—July 22, Marshall, Birchin lane, City, mer-chant—July 25, Potts, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—July 27, N. I. and B. Butler, Painwick, Gloucestershire, clothiers—July 23, Travis, Greenacres moor, Oldham, Lancashire, grocer.

#### CERTIFICATES—JULY 22.

Mills, Heywood, Lancashire, iron founder—Watt, Liverpool, merchant—Houns-field, Lancashire, commission merchant—Styan, Great Tower street, London, tea dealer—Williams and Nevill, Birmingham, factors—Read, Worcester, wine merchant—

Jenkins, St Martin, Haverfordwest, auctioneer—Crosby and Co., Houndsditch and Leadenhall street, London, and Birmingham, hardwaremen—Heward, Waltham cross, Hertfordshire, innkeeper—Hawarden and Co., Little Bolton, Lancashire, and Man-chester, manufacturers of cotton cloth.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Kelcey and Foord, Lenham, Kent, seed merchants—Leaman and Swewin, Back hill St Andrew's, Holborn, London, timber merchants—Collins and Green, Bath, tailors—

Horsley and Cave, Southampton, oil dealers—Simpson and Newell, Bradford, York-shire, linen drapers—J. and A. Aldred, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, lace edging manufactur-ers—Fisher and Rouse, Islington, Middlesex, tavern keepers—Lewis and Phillips, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, brewers—Meek and Britten, 27, Cateaton street, City, Blackwell hall factors—Johnstone and Perritt, 32, Walbrook, City, tea dealers—Mas-singham and Meen, Hackney-road crescent, Middlesex, boot makers—Chedzoy and Co., 12, Sidney street, Mile end road, Stepney, bottle merchants—Allen and Spurrell, Mile end, Stepney, Middlesex, surgeons—Harley and Co., Bristol, iron merchants—

M. A. and W. Gardner, 215, Oxford street, Middlesex, hosiers—Morris and Herbert, Manchester, carriers—J. and T. D. Moore, Liverpool, merchants—Whiting and Co., Prince's street, Lambeth, starch manufacturers (so far as regards Whiting)—Walkin-shaw and Co., Leadenhall street, East India merchants (so far as regards J. Walkin-shaw and T. S. Morris)—W. and J. Head, Seaton, Devonshire, merchants—Gardner and Co., Preston, Lancashire, cotton spinners (so far as regards W. Crankshaw, jun.)—

Tomes and Handley, Warwick, coal merchants—Danks and Stocker, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, Patent Shoe Bill company—Richardson and Lambert, Limehouse, Mid-dlesex, timber merchants—Gisborne and Co., Manchester and London, calico printers (so far as regards Gisborne)—Bushell and Co., Bristol, merchants—J. T. and J. Wrig-ley, Bridge hall mills, near Bury, and Manchester, Lancashire, and Budge row, City, paper manufacturers (so far as regards J. Wrigley, sen.)—Roake and Varty, 31, Strand, London, publishers—J. and J. Rooke, Manchester, manufacturing chemists.

#### Tuesday, July 5.

#### INSOLVENT.

DURLACHER, LEWIS, 15, Old Burlington street, St James's, Westminster, dealer in pictures, July 5.

#### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MONTEITH, JAMES, Totnes, Devonshire, mercer.

#### BANKRUPTS.

ASPINAL, THOMAS, Clark bridge mill, Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, July 29, August 16: solicitors, Messrs Lewis and Alexander, Halifax, and Messrs Emmett and Allen, 14, Bloomsbury square, London.

HAWLEY, GEORGE, Goole, Yorkshire, coal merchant, July 18, August 16: solicitors, Mr Perkins, 15, Gray's inn square, London, and Mr Shepherd, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

HENTIG, ROBERT, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, July 16, Aug. 16: solicitors, Messrs Walmsley and Co., 43, Chancery lane, London, and Messrs Dryden and Co., Hull.

JOHNSON, JAMES, Manchester, quilting manufacturer, July 18, Aug. 16: solicitors Messrs Makinson and Sanders, 3, Elm court, Middle Temple, London, and Messrs Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester.

POORE, EDWARD, Bampton, Devonshire, druggist, August 2, 16: solicitors, Mr William Harris, 5, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn, London, and Messrs Bishop and Pitts, Exeter.

RENNOLDSON, GEORGE, South Shields, Durham, miller, July 25, August 16: solicitors, Messrs Williamson and Hill, Gray's inn, London, and Mr Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

RATHERAM, CHARLES, Birmingham, builder, July 12, August 16: solicitors, Messrs Rowland and Young, White Lion court, Cornhill, London, and Messrs Tyndall and Son, Birmingham.

ROBINSON, JOHN, Dundalk, Louth, commission merchant, July 16, August 16: so-licitors, Messrs Stockley and Thompson, Liverpool, and Mr Weeks, Cook's court, Lincoln's inn, London.

SMITH, JOHN, Hoo mill, Haselor, Warwickshire, miller, July 20, Aug. 16: solicitors Messrs Holmes and Co., New inn, London, and Mr Bartlett, Birmingham.

WATKINSON, RICHARD FOSTER, and HAIGH, WILLIAM, now or late of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth merchants, July 29, August 16: solicitors, Messrs Batye and Co., 20, Chancery lane, London, and Messrs Stephenson and Co., Holmfirth, near Huddersfield.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BOWES, ROBERT, Glasgow, joiner, July 12, August 2.

CAMPBELL, PATRICK ARKLEY, and BROWN, JAMES, Edinburgh, tailors, July 8, August 5.

FORSYTH, GEORGE, Coatbridge, merchant, July 9, 30.

M'GREGOR, DONALD, late of Beith, and now of Glasgow, innkeeper, July 11, Au-gust 8.

MONCUR, JAMES, Haughend by Dunkeld, distiller, July 9, August 6.

THOMSON, JOHN, Leith, corn merchant, July 8, 29.

#### DIVIDENDS.

July 18, J. and T. Brook, Stourbridge, Worcestershire drapers—July 26, Smith-Southampton, grocer—July 27, Kirbridge, Nantwich, Cheshire—July 30, Litherland-Liverpool, merchant—July 30, Weldon, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and Bell's buildings, Salisbury square, London, leather merchant—July 26, Ankers, Birmingham, grocer—July 27, Tarleton, late of Liverpool, but more late of Gloucester place, Middlesex, merchant—July 30, Hayward, Manchester, bookseller and letter-press printer—August 1, Jeffery, Exeter, builder.

#### CERTIFICATES—JULY 26.

D., D., and R. Howarth, Rochdale, Lancashire, iron founders—Cater, Hertford, brewer and malster—Garcia, Brydges street, Covent garden, shell fishmonger—Keys, Hanley, Staffordshire, china manufacturer—Pope, now or late of New York, America, and Fenchurch street, London, merchant—Dod, Ritches court, Lime street, City, ship broker—Smith, Southampton, grocer—Lundie, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchant—

Salter, Bristol, patten and clog maker—Courtney, Brecon, druggist and milliner—Heaward, Portwood, Cheshire, cotton heald yarn manufacturer—Storey, Sheffield park, Sheffield, Yorkshire, pawnbroker—Lee, Craven buildings, Drury lane, printer—Winter, Tottenham court road, Middlesex, bill broker and discountier.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Fowler and Morton, of Oxford, wine merchants—Proud and Witherow, of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, millers—Postausque and Regnier, of 24, South Audley street, Grosvenor square, hair dressers—J. and P. Pattison, of 80, Cornhill, tailors—May, jun., and Atkinson, of Liverpool, wine merchants—Brady and Hadfield, of Birming-ham, varnish manufacturers—Baines and Norris, of High street, Highgate, school mistresses—Cooper and Wray, of Manchester, attorneys—Muspratt and Badcliffe, of

Liverpool, and Newton, Lancashire, manufacturing chemists—Starkey and Cripps, of 31, Newgate street, city, wholesale stationers—Wray and Roberts, of Kingston-upon-Hull, drapers—Cowper and Given, of Oldham, Lancashire, cabinet makers—Hutchin-son and Wise, of London and Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants—Barkworth and Spaldin, of Kingston-upon-Hull, timber merchants—Tisdale and Hitchcock, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, land surveyors—Gaize, Onions and Tuckett, of Bermondsey, manufactur-ers of nails—Southam and Griffin, of Peterborough, ironmongers—Page and Gran-tham, of Liverpool, boiler makers—Hardy and Lowe, of Sheffield, platers on steel—Travis and Cooke, of Scarborough, Yorkshire, attorneys—Hartley, Buckle, and Smith, of Horton, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—W. and R. Abbey, of Hotton-le-hole, Yorkshire, coal miners—Ancock and Adey, of Poole, coal merchants—Ellis and Faithful, of the Chapter coffee house, Paternoster row, vintners—Lea and Cooper, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, ironmongers—H. W. Best and W. J. Best, of Thetford, Norfolk, surgeons—Dunderdale, of Manchester, and Rose, of Malta—Lazarus, Joseph, and Myar, of Mansel street, Goodman's fields, rectifiers (so far as regards Joseph) Bartlett and Atkinson, of 66, Huggin lane, Wood street, Cheapside, tobacconists—Butler and Colquhoun, of Liverpool, chemists—Cook, of York road, Lambeth, and I'on, of Bridge road, Lambeth, surgeons—Jones and Roberts, of Leeds, wire workers—Shepherd, jun., and Kirkhouse, of Faversham, Kent, ironmongers.

#### BRITISH FUNDS.

The funds have improved in price, and there is more business doing. The news from India has had the effect of considerably increasing the business. In shares more is doing, and prices have a tendency upwards.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for opening .....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3 per cents. Reduced .....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3½ per cents. Reduced .....	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
New 3½ per cent. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities .....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock .....	166	—	—	—	166	166
India Stock .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills .....	45 pm	45 pm	47 pm	42 pm	43 pm	44 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	25 pm	23 pm	25 pm	25 pm	25 pm	25 pm

#### FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian .....	110½	Mexican .....	36
Belgian .....	103	Peruvian .....	18
Brazilian .....	64½	Portuguese 5 per cents .....	61½
Buenos Ayres .....	20½	Ditto 3 per cents .....	20½
Columbian .....	22½	Russian .....	114
Danish .....	81	Spanish Active .....	20½
Dutch 2½ per cents .....	51½	Ditto Passive .....	4½
Ditto 5 per cents .....	100½	Ditto Deferred .....	9½

#### SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton .....	35½
Birmingham and Derby .....	43	London and Croydon Trunk ..	12½
Birmingham and Gloucester ..	50	London and Greenwich .....	6
Blackwall .....	10	Ditto New .....	17
Bristol and Exeter .....	42	Manchester and Birmingham ..	—
Cheltenham and Gt. Western .....	26½	Manchester and Leeds .....	80
Eastern Counties .....	8½	Midland Counties .....	70
Edinburgh and Glasgow .....	48	Ditto Quarter Shares .....	24
Great North of England .....	—	North Midland .....	62½
Great Western .....	87	Ditto New .....	34
Ditto New .....	60	South Eastern and Dover .....	24½
Ditto Fifths .....	11	South Western .....	60
London and Birmingham .....	177	Ditto New .....	10½
Ditto Quarter Shares .....	31½		

#### MARKETS.

##### GRAIN, MARK LANE, July 4.

There was a pretty good supply of English wheat, and the trade opened rather briskly in the morning at 1s. per qr advance, but the market closed heavily. In fo-reign, either free or bonded, very little has been done.

There was little doing in barley.

Oats continue to come freely forward, and have scarcely supported prices for any description.

Beans are rather more difficult to sell to-day. In peas no alteration.

Wheat, Red New 51 to 60	Malt, Ordinary .. 45 to 53	Beans, Old .....	34 to 38
Fine .....	Pale .....	Harrow .....	29 to 34
White .....	Peas, Hog .....	Oats, Feed .....	18 to 20
Fine .....	Maple .....	Fine .....	21 to 24
Rye .....	Boilers .....	Poland .....	22 to 26
Barley .....	Beans, Ticks .....	Potato .....	22 to 26
Malting .....			

Malting .....	30 to 33								
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 1.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.				DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.			
Wheat .....	63s. 11d.	Wheat .....	63s. 0d.	Wheat .....	9s. 0d.				
Barley .....	27 6	Barley .....	26 7	Barley .....	10 0				
Oats .....	21 7	Oats .....	20 4	Oats .....	6 0				
Rye .....	31 7	Rye .....	33 3	Rye .....	9 6				
Beans .....	34 4	Beans .....	32 11	Beans .....	10 6				
Peas .....	33 2	Peas .....	32 2	Peas .....	10 6				

#### SEEDS.

With the exception of a sample or two of new carrawayseed (rubbed out) there was nothing new offering, and the transactions in the seed market were altogether unimpor-tant, without any variation deserving notice occurring in the quotations.

Linseed, English, sowing 50s. to 55s. per qr.	Coriander .....	10s. to 16s. per cwt.
Baltic, ditto .....	Old .....	16 to 18
Ditto, crushing .....	Canary, new .....	75 to 78
Mediter. and Odessa ..	Extra .....	80 to 88
Clover, English, red .....	Carraway, old .....	50 to 52
Ditto, white .....	New .....	48 to 52
Flemish, red .....	Mustard, brown, new ..	10 to 15 pr bush.
Ditto, white .....	White .....	9 to 13
New Hamburg, red .....	Trefoil .....	16 to 35
Ditto, white .....	Rye grass, English .....	30 to 42
Old Hamburg, red .....	Scotch .....	18 to 40
Ditto, white .....	Tares, winter .....	— per qr.
French, red .....	New .....	4 to 5 pr bush.
Ditto, white .....	Rapeseed, English, new 40l.	48l. pr last
Hempseed, small .....	Linseed cakes, English 10l.	10s. to 11l.
Large .....	Foreign .....	8l. to 8l. 10s.
	Rapeseed cakes .....	6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.

#### PROVISIONS, LONDON, July 4.

The supply of butter was inadequate to the wants of the trade. New Irish was therefore in increased demand, and prices advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt on board and landed. The prices were: for New Waterford, 82s. to 86s.; Carrick, 83s. to 86s.; Clonmel, 84s. to 86s.; Limerick and Cork, 80s. to 82s. on board, and about 2s. per cwt more landed. Old, as in quality, 52s. to 62s. Foreign—the best Friesland sold at 102s.; Kiel, 94s. to 96s. In bacon rather more was doing; the consumption better, but no amendment in price. Bale and tierce middles in limited request; prices nominal. For lard there was rather more inquiry; in price no change. Hams in moderate, but not brisk, demand; prices steady. Nothing new in beef or pork.

#### HOPS, BOROUGH, July 4.

There are much better accounts from most of the plantations, where the vermin is almost entirely cleared off. From Worcester the accounts come favourable also, and there the duty has advanced from £10,000 to £12,000. The duty in the Borough is laid at £150,000. Prices are in consequence lower. On Saturday the quotation for Sussex pockets of 1841 was 110s. to 120s., and of Weald of Kent ditto 114s. to 124s.; but to-day they are a shade lower.

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 4.

The trade was again very dull to-day. The supply of beasts was rather small, but larger of sheep and lambs. The better sorts of beef did not maintain the advance, but mutton sold steadily at the same prices. Lamb fetched better prices by 2d. per stone, but pork and veal were unaltered.



Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef .....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal .....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton .....	3 4 .. 4 4	Pork .....	4 0 .. 4 10
Lamb .....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs
Friday .....	328	9,710	488	189
Monday .....	2,339	34,520	215	347

## NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 4.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef .....	2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Inferior Mutton .....	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Middling ditto .....	3 0 .. 3 2	Middling ditto .....	3 8 .. 3 10
Prime large ditto .....	3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto .....	4 0 .. 4 2
Prime small ditto .....	3 4 .. 3 6	Veal .....	3 6 .. 4 0
Large Pork .....	3 10 .. 4 4	Small Pork .....	4 6 .. 4 10
Lamb .....	5s. 0d. to 5s. 10d.		

## WOOL, July 4.

The transactions in wool during the present week have not been extensive, and the manufacturers continue to limit their purchases to their requirements. Prices are stationary.

Down ewes and wethers	0s. 0d. to 0s. 9½d.	Half-bred hogs	0s. 0d. to 0s. 11½d.
Down teggs	0 0 .. 0 11	Flannel wool	0 8½ .. 0 11½
Down wethers	0 0 .. 0 9½	Blanket wool	0 5 .. 0 7½
Down hogs	0 0 .. 0 9½		

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 2.—At per load of 36 trusses.			
Coarse Meadow Hay .....	50s. to 75s.	New Clover Hay .....	80s. to 120s.
New ditto .....	45 .. 75	Old ditto .....	90 .. 115
Useful old ditto .....	80 .. 84	Oat Straw .....	38 .. 40
Fine Upland and Rye Grass	86 .. 90	Wheat Straw .....	40 .. 49

## COAL EXCHANGE, July 4.

Hetton, 20s. 9d.; Lambton, 20s. 9d.; Morrison, 17s. 6d.; Russell's Hetton, 20s. 9d.; Stewart's, 21s. 3d.; Caradoc, 21s. 3d.; Hartlepool, 21s.; Kellogg, 21s. Ships arrived this week, 181.

## GROCERIES, TUESDAY, JULY 5.

TEA.—The market was firm, and a good business was transacted. Common and good common sound Congou, cash, fetched 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d., and company's Congou 1s. 9½d. per lb. Public sales are at length declared; 68½ packages are advertised for the 13th, but this quantity will be increased.

COFFEE.—The demand was good for coffee for home consumption, and prices were firm. At auction, 54 casks 1 bri Jamaica, and 292 bags Salem were offered; the former sold at full rates, viz., mid colour at 108s. to 113s. 6d., low mid. 107s., fine ord. 85s. to 88s., good ord. mixed 64s. 6d. to 65s., and ord. 55s. per cwt.; the latter, subject to the 6d. duty, went at 95s. for fine green, and 79s. 6d. to 81s. for good ord.

SUGAR.—There was a greater desire manifested by importers of West India sugar to realise; and although they submitted to a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per cwt, still both grocers and refiners operated with caution, and the market exhibited a dull appearance. The private purchases amounted to only 360 hhds and trcs.

TALLOW.—Former rates have been barely sustained, and 48s. is the nearest quotation for P. Y. candle. For delivery in the last three months of the year 49s. has been the current rate accepted. For the first three months of 1843 49s. 6d. to 49s. 9d. per cwt is asked. Town tallow at 46s. 6d. to 47s. nett cash.

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or 310,102 gross 1 doz.	or 431,437 gross.

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